

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVIII, NO. 106

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2550.

## COAL CARGOES FROM NEW-CASTLE WILL HAVE TO PAY DUTY

Unless half a dozen ships now en route to Honolulu from Newcastle with coal get into port within the next twenty days, the consignees stand to lose a good many thousands of dollars on which the United States will make a corresponding gain.

On January 16th next the tariff on foreign coal which was removed a year because of the shortage in the local supply and the exorbitant demand of producers and sellers will again be put into effect. The duty was removed only for the term of one year in order to relieve the coal famine, and to bring about extensive importations of the bituminous product for immediate home consumption. The tariff amounts to sixty-seven cents a ton and there are over 15,000 tons of coal on the way to Honolulu from Newcastle.

The vessels now on the way to Honolulu with Australian coal are the American ship Henry Villard sixty-seven days out, the American ship I. P. Chapman fifty-eight days out, the schooner Mahukona fifty-four days out, the schooner Ariel forty-four days out, the ship John Ena forty-two days out, the ship St. James thirty-one days out, the barkentine Amaranth twenty-nine days out, the barkentine Amaranth twenty-two days out and the schooner W. H. Talbot eighteen days out. Most of these vessels ought to get into port before the tariff goes on again, but it is probable that some of them will have to pay duty on their cargo. The Henry Villard and Chapman are making unusually long trips and ought to arrive within a few days. The General Fairchild which arrived Saturday took eighty-five days for the trip and if some of the other vessels now en route require as long a time, Collector Stackable will collect the sixty-seven cents a ton duty on their cargoes.

The importations of coal from Newcastle have been unusually large during the past year, due in a great measure to the fact, that foreign coal had been exempted from duty during that period. In consequence also there will be a rush to get as much coal as possible into port before the duty is placed on coal again, although it is doubtful if any others than the vessels above mentioned can land cargoes before January 16th.

There is fully a score of ships now loading at Newcastle with coal for this port, but none of them will be able to get here in time to avoid paying duty.

## COAST ARTILLERY MAY LEAVE HONOLULU

While in New York, Bishop Restarick received a letter from the Secretary of War saying it was in contemplation to remove the coast artillery from Honolulu and substitute infantry until such time as fortifications shall be erected here. Col. McClellan has also heard the rumor but has received no orders as yet.

## FLEET WILL WEIGH ANCHOR AND LEAVE HONOLULU TODAY

Admiral Evans and his fleet will bid farewell to Honolulu this morning at 10 o'clock. The fleet will be massed off the entrance to the channel early and be ready to start in fleet formation when the signal is given from the flagship Kentucky.

### WARSHIPS ARE SHIFTED.

The two big battleships which moored at Naval Dock No. 2 since their arrival, steamed out of the harbor yesterday morning and took up positions at the anchorage Waikiki of the entrance to the channel. The Wisconsin was the first to move out of the slip, leaving there about 8:30. The flagship Kentucky left at 9:15, both vessels going out without mishap.

In a short time the cruiser flagship New Orleans and the cruiser Cincinnati crossed the harbor and took the places vacated by the battleships, the Raleigh mooring alongside dock No. 1. The cruiser Albany and the battleship Oregon remained in the stream, the former having finished coaling on Sunday. The Oregon took in 200 tons yesterday.

The New Orleans took on 150 tons of coal yesterday, the Cincinnati 61 tons in bags and 120 tons in bulk, the Raleigh 40 tons in bags and 120 tons in bulk.

### WILL SERENADE THE FLEET.

At 9 o'clock this morning Captain Rodman in command of the U. S. S. Iroquois will accommodate the Hawaiian Government band, government officials and other guests, and steam out to the anchorage, where the entire fleet will be serenaded.

### SQUADRON MOVEMENTS.

It is expected that two days out from Honolulu the battleship and cruiser squadrons will part and proceed independently, as the battleships are expected to go direct to Guam, while the cruiser squadron will call at Midway and pick up any orders that may have been sent to that place.

### LAUNCHES WERE BUSY.

The warship launches were kept busy all day yesterday, transferring sundry packages to the fleet and carrying visitors and friends of the officers to be entertained for the last time aboard.

### SOLACE SAILS FOR MANILA.

The naval transport Solace sailed for Manila yesterday afternoon at 2:20. The vessel departed without much noise or ceremony. The marines were drawn up on deck as she passed the stern of the cruiser flagship New Orleans. The Solace did not recover her starboard anchor which was lost in the harbor on December 24.

## MEHEULA'S DEMURRER

### Question if House Vouchers Are Pub. Docs.

Solomon Meheula's demurrer to indictment for destroying public documents was argued in the Federal court yesterday. Judge Dole asked counsel to file briefs containing their authorities today, as he would like to make his ruling on Monday next.

The main ground of the demurrer is that the Clerk of the Territorial Legislature is not a Federal officer, hence is not amenable to the United States statute under which he is indicted.

J. J. Dunne, Assistant District Attorney, in the course of his argument against the demurrer quoted the Organic Act where it prescribes that the Secretary of the Territory "shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the Legislature," contending that the Secretary must of necessity obtain the documents constituting such "laws and proceedings" from the Clerk of the Legislature. These were public documents under the Organic Act passed by Congress and their custodian before they were handed over to the Secretary of the Territory was therefore a Federal officer in that respect.

If the Clerk destroyed any part of the proceedings the Secretary could not record and preserve them.

Leaving out of view, then, the broad theory that the Territory was only the creature of Congress and its affairs in consequence of a Federal nature, the attorney for the United States maintained that the Clerk was shown to be a Federal officer. When Congress directed that the Secretary should record and preserve the proceedings of the Legislature, it must have been with respect to the preceding body of law which provided for the protection of public documents.

C. W. Ashford for the defendant called his opponent's argument an "ingenious" one, but claimed that it failed to prove Federal jurisdiction in the case. Congress had given Hawaii a government more nearly approaching state government than any other territory had ever received. If it had representation in Congress with the right to vote, this Territory's independence would be practically complete. The Federal court had no jurisdiction over offenses against the Territory. Clerk Meheula was not a Federal official. What Congress might or must have understood had nothing to do with this indictment, as unfortunately for the case Congress did not make the Clerk a Federal officer, nor make the legislative records in his custody public documents, within the scope of the United States statute under which the indictment was found. The vouchers were not public documents any more than memoranda sent up to the Clerk's desk by members, containing the matter of motions or amendments they might offer. Suppose the Clerk made out a voucher for himself. Was he obliged to preserve it, or to deposit it with himself?

Judge Dole asked counsel if the clerk of that court, in a matter wherein he was personally interested, could not file a petition or pleading with himself as clerk.

Mr. Ashford stuck a little at this, but would not admit the parallel.

Mr. Dunne taunted him with refusing to recognize that in the same person there might be vested personal and official responsibility at once. The Federal attorney made a short reply to the defendant's argument.

HABEAS CORPUS.

An amended writ of habeas corpus, in the case of Toki Inoguchi, was argued and submitted before Judge Dole. The subject is the Japanese woman who was snatched, under the writ, from the steamer China after being placed on board for deportation. J. W. Cathcart appeared for the writ; Assistant District Attorney Dunne contra.

FORGER SENTENCED.

Manuel Puig was brought forward to be sentenced for forging the material signatures on a postal money order for \$3.00. Mr. Straus for defendant urged leniency on the grounds of Puig's youth, previous good character and proof of guilty, besides the small amount of money involved. Judge Dole passed the minimum sentence of two years' imprisonment at hard labor, tempering it with the suggestion that the prisoner might, by good conduct, shorten the term.

Manuel Le Brun, indicted with Puig, received the benefit of a nolle prosequi.

SALVAGE CASE.

The salvage suit for \$5000 of Pilot J. C. Lorenzen against the steamer Clavering was further heard yesterday afternoon. Judge Dole made an important ruling, under which preceding testimony as to expense of the salvaging operations was struck out.

## TOURISTS ARE COMING

### Half Dozen Tours Arranged for Hawaii.

Four different tours have been planned to come to Honolulu within the next few months. Secretary Boyd of the Hawaiian Promotion committee has been notified of the coming of parties through four different agencies, several of them to bring more than one party.

The Raymond & Whitcomb party will come down in March. The party is now being worked up in California and the promoters are meeting with great success. In fact the party is assuming such large proportions that it will probably have to be divided in two and perhaps three parties before coming down.

The Nippon-California Tour Co. has arranged five tours for Hawaii. These parties are coming down in January, February, March and April. In addition the same company has trans-Pacific tours which include a ten days' stop in Hawaii while enroute to Japan and China.

The Gates tour now has twenty-five members. This party will reach Honolulu early in February and return on March 8th. A trip to the volcano is included in the visit.

L. L. Whittlock of Los Angeles is arranging a tour from California. There were ten in the party according to advices received on the Alameda and it is expected that it has reached fifteen by this time. This party will be personally conducted by Mrs. W. G. Walker, a former resident of the Islands.

The Hawaii Promotion Committee has made arrangements by which the services of its California agent is to be placed at the disposal of the people of Hawaii who contemplate a visit to the mainland. Mr. Jennifer has located at No. 17 New Montgomery street in San Francisco, in the offices of the Western Passenger Association. He will answer all inquiries from Honolulu either direct or through the Promotion Committee, and will arrange for hotel or sleeping-car accommodations, for railway tickets and will assist Island people in every way possible.

The Hawaii Promotion Committee has made arrangements with the great trunk railroads by which all inquiries received by them regarding Hawaii are forwarded to either Mr. Jennifer or the local agency. On the other hand the Hawaii Promotion Committee sends to the railroad and steamship companies, the names of people making inquiries about Hawaii, so that the railroads work directly in influencing people to come to the Islands.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The following is the list of civil service examinations to be given in Honolulu on the dates indicated. Further information may be obtained by consulting Prof. W. D. Alexander of the Geodetic Survey, Mr. Kenake or Mr. McCay at the Postoffice and Mr. R. C. Stackable or Prof. Ingalls at the Custom House:

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination on January 5, 1904, at the places mentioned in the accompanying list, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill the following-named vacancies in the position of trained nurse in the Indian service, and other similar vacancies as they may occur.

Riverside School, Wis., \$600 per annum.

Osage School, Okla., \$600 per annum.

Fort Totten School, N. Dak., \$600 per annum.

Chilocco School, Okla., \$600 per annum.

Hayward School, Okla., \$600 per annum.

Navaho School, Ariz., \$600 per annum.

Albuquerque School, N. Mex., \$720 per annum.

WASHINGON, Dec. 29.—The Senate Naval Affairs Committee is planning additions to the Navy which will make the United States the second naval power of the world.

## DAILY PROGRESS TOWARD WAR IN THE FAR EAST

### Japan Outbids Russia for the Two Formidable Argentine Cruisers.

### Russia Places Heavy Beef Order in San Francisco—Declines to Evacuate Manchuria—Japan Agrees Upon Railway and Military Loan.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Contracts have been placed here by the Russian Government for three million pounds of mess beef.

TOKYO, Dec. 29.—The Privy Council has approved the issue of debenture bonds to the amount of ten million yen for expediting the construction of the Seoul-Fusan railroad and providing for possible military expenses.

PEKING, Dec. 29.—The Russian Minister has notified the Chinese government that it is not Russia's present intention to evacuate Manchuria.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Japan has outbidded Russia for the purchase of the Argentine warships.

The two vessels which Japan acquires from the Argentine Republic are the Moreno and the Genoa, armored cruisers, one of which has been completed. The Moreno was launched nearly a year ago at a Genoa shipyard. Her keel was laid March 14, 1902, and her builders secured a large bonus by completing the vessel eighteen months after the contract was given. The two ships are sold now owing to the disarmament agreement between Argentina and Chile. The two armored cruisers are of the "Garibaldi" type, an improvement on the Spanish cruisers destroyed by the American vessels in the Battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898, and are of 7,700 tons displacement, 13,000 horse power, and twenty knots speed. The armor belt, extending all around the ships, is 5.8 inches to 3 inches in thickness, and the battery of each vessel is composed of one ten-inch gun, fourteen six-inch, and ten fourteen-pounders. The ships are fitted with the old type of Scotch boilers.

## MINISTER BEAUPRE IS BACK FROM BOGOTA

COLON, Dec. 29.—U. S. Minister Beaupre has arrived here on his way home from Bogota on the flagship Olympia.

COLON, Dec. 29.—Admiral Coghlan was given a friendly greeting at Cartagena and exchanged visits with Governor Bolivar.

## SENATE PLANNING A GIGANTIC NAVAL FORCE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Senate Naval Affairs Committee is planning additions to the Navy which will make the United States the second naval power of the world.

## NEARING ANNEXATION.

SAN DOMINGO, Dec. 29.—Another revolution has broken out at Azua, resulting in two provisional governments besides the regular one, as yet unrecognized by the great powers, established here.

## THE BLUEFIELDS BANANAS HERE

## COLLECTOR AND MONEY MISSING

The Bluefields bananas ordered by Director Jared G. Smith for the Territorial Board of Agriculture arrived Friday on the Alameda. Many of the plants are in bad condition and they are being given a thorough overhauling by the Territorial entomologists. Five hundred cuttings were shipped but it is not known how many of these will be fit for planting. None of them are to be given away, but they will be cultivated for a later distribution.

A warrant was issued yesterday by the California Feed Company for the arrest of John Bryant, who is alleged to have collected a bill of \$33.65 for the company last Thursday, since which time neither the collector nor money have been seen by the Feed company.

The Maui Republican organization has signified that A. N. Kepoikai is its first choice for Judge of the Second Circuit, with J. Lot Kaulukou second and Lyle A. Dickey third.

# COUNTY ACT TEST CASE GOES TO SUPREME COURT

Summons was served yesterday in the quo warranto suit of the Territory of Hawaii against the Supervisors of the County of Oahu, returnable at 6 p. m. the same day before Judge De Bolt. The First Circuit Judge held court at that hour, when the respondents presented an answer to the petition. J. A. Matthewman and C. R. Hemenway appeared for the Territory, and County Attorney W. T. Rawlins and A. S. Hartwell for the Supervisors.

Petition and answer were submitted without argument, whereupon the court rendered judgment pro forma dismissing the petition. An appeal to the Supreme Court was noted on behalf of the Territory, which was forthwith perfected. The hearing and determination of the appeal now only await the convenience of the Supreme Court, which being under adjournment until January 11 may hold a special sitting for this emergent case.

Herewith are printed the answer of the defendants and the judgment of the court in full excepting the titles:

#### DEFENDANTS' ANSWER.

In answer to the plaintiff's petition in the above entitled cause, the defendants severally answering, say:

1. That these defendants admit that each and every fact averred in the plaintiff's petition is true in manner and form as therein stated and set forth and that their sole authority for acting as Supervisors of the County of Oahu is under and by virtue of the provisions of Act 31 of the Session Law of 1903, and that the defendants have been elected as Supervisors of the County of Oahu in conformity therewith.

2. That these defendants deny that the said County Act, being Act 31 of the Session Laws of 1903, is invalid or in contravention of any of the provisions of the Organic Act of the Territory or unauthorized thereby, but that and their sole authority for acting as Supervisors of the County of Oahu is under and by virtue of the provisions of Act 31 of the Session Law of 1903, and that the defendants have been elected as Supervisors of the County of Oahu in conformity therewith.

3. That the said Organic Act expressly declares in Section 55 thereof, "that the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States locally applicable," and that none of the provisions of the said County Act are inconsistent with the Constitution or with any law of the United States locally applicable.

4. And further, that the said Act of Congress expressly declares in Section 56 thereof, "that the legislature may create counties and town and city municipalities within the Territory of Hawaii and provide for the government thereof," and that each and every provision in said Act contained in respect of appointive public boards or appointive territorial officials having the care and custody of public property or otherwise, however, is necessarily qualified and modified and to be deemed as subordinate to the general authority therein granted for creating and providing for the government thereof.

5. That this Court having decreed in effect that the provision in said County Act providing for a Board of Public Institutions is invalid and of no effect, there is now in legal effect but one subject contained in said County Act and that it does not follow that said County Act is invalid in any other respect than in respect of the said provision for a Board of Public Institutions, but on the contrary, that the said County Act is valid notwithstanding said provision therein contained and now declared to be void.

6. That the requirement of said Act of Congress that the final passage of a bill in each house shall be by a majority vote of all its members to which such house is entitled, taken by ayes and noes and entered upon the journal, is merely directory and is not imperative and that such requirement may be waived by either house and when not complied with is conclusively deemed to be waived, and further, that the said County Act having been signed by the proper officers of the Legislature and approved and signed by the Governor of the Territory, the alleged fact of the failure to take the ayes and noes thereon cannot now be set up or inquired into as a ground for declaring said Act to be invalid.

Therefore, the defendants submit that they are entitled to a judgment or decree declaring that they are qualified and legally authorized to perform the duties of Supervisors of the County of Oahu in conformity with the provisions of Act 31 of the Session Law of 1903, entitled "An Act providing for the organization and government of Counties and Districts and the management and control of public works and public institutions therein," notwithstanding any matter or thing the plaintiff's petition stated or set forth, and that the plaintiff's petition be dismissed with costs.

J. A. GILMAN,  
M. P. ROBINSON,  
JOHN LUCAS,  
A. HOCKING,  
FRANK R. HARVEY,  
J. M. KEALOHA,  
S. K. MAHOE.

Signed by W. T. RAWLINS, their at-

torney and District Attorney Elect for the County of Oahu.

(Signed) ALFRED S. HARTWELL,  
Of Counsel.

Dated December 24th, 1903.

Honolulu, Island of Oahu.

ss.

Territory of Hawaii, 1903.

Personally appeared W. T. Rawlins, attorney for the defendants above named, who on oath deposes and says that the matters of fact stated in the foregoing answer are true.

(Signed) W. T. RAWLINS,

Subscribed and sworn to this 24th day of December, A. D. 1903, before me.

(Signed) ALFRED F. BROCK,

Notary Public 1st Judicial Circuit.

JUDGMENT FOR THE DEFENDANTS.

Upon the plaintiff's petition and defendants' answer herein filed and Counsel for each party appearing and submitting the case without argument upon the pleadings, I do hereby order, adjudge and decree that, notwithstanding any matter or thing in the plaintiff's petition stated or set forth the defendants are qualified and legally authorized to perform the duties of Supervisors of the County of Oahu in conformity with the provisions of Act 31 of the Session Laws of 1903, entitled "An Act providing for the organization and government of Counties and Districts, and the management and control of public works and public institutions therein," and that the plaintiff's petition is dismissed with costs.

(Signed) J. T. DE BOLT,

First Judge, First Circuit Court of the Territory of Hawaii.

Dated December 24th, 1903.

## BETTER FEELING BECOMES MANIFEST

There have been signs for some ten days or so of a better feeling between Governor Carter and Treasurer Kepoikai. The Governor held out an olive branch to the Treasurer in the shape of a special invitation to Mr. and Mrs. Kepoikai for the Governor's reception to Admiral Evans and officers of the squadron, although the public generally were invited as comprehensively as Governor Carter could do through the press and otherwise. Mr. Kepoikai highly appreciated this politeness.

As the Advertiser was authorized to say some weeks ago, Mr. Kepoikai was ready to resign the office of Treasurer if assured of being appointed Circuit Judge of the Second Circuit, Maui.

It is now regarded by friends of both as probable that Governor Carter will not only refrain from opposing Mr. Kepoikai's appointment to the judgeship, but actively recommend him for the office to the President.

## JUDGE SILLIMAN TO PRACTICE IN 'FRISCO

Former Judge R. D. Silliman has opened an office for the general practice of law on the eleventh floor of the Crocker building in San Francisco. On the 6th of this month he and Mrs. Silliman returned from a six months' tour of Europe, having visited Ireland, Scotland, England, Belgium, the Rhine, Switzerland, Italy and France. Their San Francisco home is at 2004 Bush St., near Buchanan, where they hope to see their Honolulu friends.

## GOOD CONDUCT BOYS RELEASED

The following named boys are to be released today, Christmas, from the Industrial School at Waialee, on parole for good conduct, in accordance with recent action by the Board of Public Instruction:

Willie Lincoln, part Hawaiian, aged 15; Joe Teves, Portuguese, aged 15; Jose Souza, Portuguese, aged 11; John R. Borges, Portuguese, aged 15; Joseph Kanihau, Hawaiian, aged 18; Kahahau, Hawaiian, aged 13.

It is related that during one of his busy reception hours, when President Lincoln was talking first to one, then to another of the many who filled the room in the White House, a gentleman asked if any news had been received from John Morgan, whose Confederate cavalry were raiding Kentucky and Ohio. "We'll catch John some of these days," replied Lincoln; "I admire him, for he is a bold operator. He comes to Oahu College from the Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts where he has been teaching. He is highly recommended; the President of the Colorado College expressed the greatest regret at the possibility of losing him.

The trouble with Pearl Harbor is that little capes or spits run out into the entrance channel making the navigable part look on the map like a corkscrew. It was upon one of these projections that the Iroquois lately ran aground. Until the channel is made straight Pearl Harbor will not be useful to the Navy, but as this strategic point is all-important it may be assumed that Congress, at the instance of the Navy Department, will supply the dredging funds.

The Olympia and Atlanta under command of Rear Admiral Coglan, are off for Cartagena, the principal port of Colombia. Their presence is evidently needed there to convince the southern republic that the United States is not playing a burlesque at Panama. Possibly the sight of their long guns will have a quieting effect on the turbulent Colombians who seem to regard the Yankees as an easy mark.

Hanna on one side and Parker on the other is the latest ticket discovered by the newspaper partisans of neither.

## CHRISTMAS DAY.

The glow of the Christmas season to-day is spread over all the earth. The dead turkeys and geese have finished their labors and are at rest. The living gobblers swell and the living ganders strut, attended by their surviving consorts, with an apparent consciousness that, unless caught up on the Fourth of July or Thanksgiving Day, they may last for another year. The mince meat has been made and seasoned. The plum-puddings are ready for their baptism of heat. Mouths are already watering for the good things that specially agitate the young, but even in middle age and in the satiated period of life, arouse desire and expectation. Bright eyes are glittering over the gifts of Santa Claus and Kriss Kringle and gazing towards the kitchen. Even in the open air, under hedges, and in the dingy holes, where poverty breeds and occasionally hopes, the great feast of the year is in progress.

These statements are correct enough for their purpose, but they are only approximately true, for the parenthesis of time encircles the globe and Christmas travels with the hours, although it is not dropped even at the equator. It is, however, so far different to other festivals that it is as nearly universal as, under terrestrial limitations and activity, anything can be, and its shining belts of good-will, of happiness and of plenty, move through every degree of latitude and longitude. As these lines appear in print, in some places the Christmas dinner is rapidly vanishing and indications of surfeit are apparent, while, in other spots, the children have barely suspended their stockings and are wide awake in bed. But, everywhere on earth, perhaps in other spheres, the Christmas spirit is abroad and the heart of Man vibrates to the sound of harmony. Even Pagan lands are not beyond this beneficent annual visitation that, for more than nineteen centuries, has inspired the human race.

Ebenezer Scrooge has repented for the nineteen hundredth and third time, and is flinging his money about in the ecstasy of his recovered manhood. For the nineteen hundredth and third time, Tiny Tim has exclaimed or is about to exclaim: "God bless us all." Trotty Veck once more has awakened or will soon awaken from his vision of the Spirit of the Chimes, to see Richard half smother Meg with kisses. Mrs. Chickenstalker, it may be safely assumed, has already mixed and tasted the toothsome flip and, again and again, will renew her familiarity with that humanizing stimulant, before the day is gone. Caleb Plummer is again pouring false descriptions of the beauties of his poverty-stricken abode and pretending to be gorged with delicacies, while the water stands in his eyes, and his blind daughter yields to his wild imagination and drinks in faith as the equivalent of fact. Little Dot, or Mrs. Peerybingle, as she prefers to be called, with the third chirp of the cricket, has emerged or is about to emerge from her innocent mystery, without shame and worthy of the purest tenderness. For, it must be noted, that all these characters and many others whom Christmas has ennobled, have existed for nineteen hundred and three years, and Dickens only concentrated and beautified their variations of the same ancient story.

Christmas bells are chiming the message from the Manger and the Cross and keeping time to the motion of the sun. Health and sickness, gladness and sorrow, freedom and slavery, infancy and age, in every clime, in every condition, unite in the Christmas chant. Hospitals and prisons are visited. The harshnesses of life are relaxed. Worshippers crowd the churches. The world is clothed and fed. Harmony pervades the human breast. Wickedness at least affects virtue and evil shrinks out of sight. The loud roar of material progress is hushed. War "smoothes its wrinkled front." For one day at least, the softening influences are ascendent, and they will not be buried in the shroud of night. All this transformation is due to the low note of love that was in the first cry at Bethlehem, that was repeated at Calvary, and that has swelled into the anthem of rising fraternalism.

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## FRIEND OF KALAKAUA

### Oregon's Com-mander Here in 1887.

Captain W. T. Burwell, of the battleship Oregon, was in command of one of the American war vessels in port during the revolution of 1887, the first of the revolts against King Kalakaua by his people. Captain Burwell has a fund of interesting stories regarding his visit during those stirring times when he became one of the King's intimate friends.

"Those were busy days," said the gallant captain to an Advertiser reporter. "I used to take my men out every day for a drill through the streets. The people wouldn't let us spend a cent. Telephones were run out to the ships in the harbor and the telephone girls were kept busy calling up the officers aboard. It got to be very much of a nuisance."

"I remember one incident of the 1887 revolution, particularly well. One night after midnight, King Kalakaua came out to my ship in a boat, in a great state of excitement. After much effort he succeeded in awakening me and I came out, not in the best of temper for being so suddenly roused out of my sleep. But Kalakaua couldn't be resisted. He told me then the reason for his midnight journey. It seems that some one had posted a placard on the palace gates threatening to kill the king. Kalakaua wanted me to land my men immediately in order to prevent the threatened assassination. 'Oh, pshaw,' I told him, 'that isn't the way men go about it when they intend to kill some one. They don't threaten to kill man and warn him first. Generally they kill first and tell about it afterwards.' Kalakaua wasn't to be pacified by any such talk, and he insisted on being protected from the men who had threatened his life. I finally told him that the best I could do was to take him to the American consul and so we finally went and awakened him. The king repeated the story he had first told me. The consul didn't like to be routed out any better than I did, and was inclined to be a little angry at first. Finally he saw the humor of the thing too, and between us we managed to quiet the King and assure him that he wasn't in any danger."

"King Kalakaua was the most hospitable man in the Islands and our officers never lacked for anything while we were in port. We were always welcome at the palace and whenever anyone needed anything special in the way of refreshment, a visit to the palace was all that was necessary. Iauke, the King's chamberlain, had champagne in plenty and there used to be frequent visits to him."

Captain Burwell also told of the King's fondness for cards and related one incident when Kalakaua played in a little game of poker at the boat-house for a stretch of forty-eight hours. The late Paul Neumann and a local supplier of provisions to ships were in the game with the King, which Captain Burwell was invited to join. The King insisted that the game would be as novel a one as he had played in, with a king, a lawyer, a butcher and a naval officer holding hands.

The revolution of '87 was the one in which a mass meeting of the citizens of Honolulu insisted upon and obtained a more liberal constitution. The revolution of 1889 was the one headed by the late Delegate R. W. Wilcox. Quite a number of the officers on the ships of the fleet were in Honolulu at various revolutionary periods.

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# THE ASIATIC FLEET IS UNDER SAILING ORDERS

The fleet is under orders to return to the Asiatic station Tuesday morning at ten o'clock. Admiral Evans received orders yesterday morning from the Navy Department for sailing on Monday at noon, but these were afterward changed to Tuesday morning.

"Orders came this morning to return to the Asiatic station," said Admiral Evans to an Advertiser reporter at the Young Hotel yesterday afternoon. "The fleet will sail together. No orders have been received detaching the Albany to return to Bremerton for an overhauling, and the fleet will sail just as it came. The colliers will precede us. The Solace sails independently of the fleet. The stores are being taken off her now and we expect to get everything on the vessels of the fleet by tomorrow.

"The orders are to return to the Asiatic station. We will go from here to Cavite. Captain Clover, who is to take command of the Wisconsin, will sail in the battleship from here as a passenger. The vessel will be turned over to him at Cavite.

"The stores will be taken from the Alameda as soon as she gets in and we hope to have the transfer of stores completed by Saturday."

## PLEASED WITH HONOLULU.

"My stay here has been charming—delightful," said the Admiral. "This is one of the most beautiful places I have ever had the good fortune to be in, and I never received such cordial hospitality in my life before, as I have experienced in Honolulu the past ten days. The officers and men of the fleet say the same thing."

"I have been here twice before. Once on my way to Pago-Pago to sit on a court-martial of Captain Tilley and about two years ago. It seems to me as if there had been a steady, healthy improvement in the city, which I am very glad to see. I have met a great many very nice people and have had a most delightful visit. It would take too long and too much space in your paper to tell just what I think of Honolulu and its people."

## TRANSFERRING STORES.

The Solace brought five hundred tons of stores for the fleet, the major portion of which were transferred to the various vessels yesterday. Admiral Evans expects the work to be finished today. Orders were issued first to transfer the ammunition from the Solace, but this order has been countermanded and the naval transport will carry it to Cavite.

## ENTERTAINING THE PUBLIC.

The reception to Honolulu society to be given by the officers of the fleet on Saturday night will be from eight to eleven o'clock. The reception will take place on the Kentucky and the Wisconsin and there will be dancing on both ships. The battleships and probably the cruisers will be illuminated for the occasion. Supper will be served to the guests on the decks.

## MAY CAUSE FLEET TO REMAIN LONGER.

Governor Carter and the Merchants' Association both sent cables to Washington yesterday requesting that the stay of the fleet be lengthened. It is the expectation among navy men that there may be a change in the orders so that the vessels may remain here until after the holidays, as there is no necessity for haste. Neither Governor Carter nor President Smith have received replies from their cablegrams but this is not to be wondered at, as the messages could not have reached Washington until after business hours yesterday.

Governor Carter's message, which was sent at noon to the President, is as follows:

"President, Washington. Citizens highly appreciate visit American squadron and its importance to Territory socially, politically and every other standpoint. Universal request is made and I heartily join in urging that squadron's visit may be prolonged beyond the New Year."

—Governor.

Honolulu, December 24, 1903."

The Merchants' Association cable was addressed to the Secretary of the Navy and is as follows:

The citizens of Honolulu, deeply appreciative of the squadron's presence in this harbor, respectfully request that the Secretary of the Navy withhold sailing orders to the fleet under command of Admiral Evans as long as possible after January 1st, to permit of the completion of the program for the entertainment of the Admirals, officers and men.

The Merchants' Association of Honolulu.

By its Vice-President,  
GEORGE W. SMITH.

W. H. MOODY, ESQ.,

Secretary of the Navy.

As the fleet is only under sailing orders the change can be made by the department without making any trouble for the fleet. Admiral Evans will, however, be prepared to sail on Tuesday under the present orders.

## SHOT IN THE LEG IN A DRUNKEN QUARREL.

In a drunken quarrel yesterday afternoon a Hawaiian named Mauna was shot in the right leg by a relative named John Edwards. The wounded man is now under treatment at the Queen's Hospital. Edwards, his assailant, occupies a cell at the police station. When the result of the wound is known a charge will be entered against Edwards.

Mauna lives in a small house in Nuuanu Valley near the brickyard. The men drank considerably all afternoon and became engaged in an altercation. Angry words were succeeded by blows. Edwards claims that Mauna charged upon him and struck him with his fists.

Mauna drew off for a while but returned with two bottles in his hands and it is alleged that he maneuvered to get within striking distance of Ed-

wards. In the meantime Edwards had procured a revolver which he pointed at Mauna as he advanced. Edwards claims he intended only to frighten the native, but at any rate, while the gun was leveled at Mauna, he pulled the trigger and the ball, a 38-caliber, struck Mauna in the right leg about three inches above the knee. The bullet passed through the fleshy portion, making its exit without breaking any bones. Mauna then gave up the fight.

A telephone request for police assistance was sent to the police station and the patrol wagon was sent. Neighbors meanwhile turned to the house of Jack Kalakela, receiving clerk at the police station, and notified him of the shooting. Kalakela went to the scene of the fight and held Edwards prisoner until the arrival of the patrol wagon. This was a boy seven-

# GILLMORE'S EXPERIENCES WITH THE TAGALS PROTECTION OF RECORDS

## Executive Officer of Cruiser Cincinnati Was Captured in the Philippines and Narrowly Escaped Execution In Wilds of Luzon.

Three years ago today a party of white flag was hoisted by Gillmore's men. The savages came running down to the boat and took out the living and wounded. All were stripped of their clothing and valuables, lined up on shore, with arms pinioned, and then they found they were to be shot. An executing party lined up before them, took aim and were about to fire, when an officer interfered.

Then began the march to the interior. The fatigued and desperately wounded men were marched past Baler in the direction of Puntabanca. They were put in a bamboo church and a friendly Tagal put balm on the wounds of the Americans.

Aguinaldo ordered the prisoners conveyed to St. Isidro, the insurgent capital, and eight men composed the captive party which set out on this hard journey. They wore scarcely any clothing and had no shoes. They had to wade in swift streams with tortuous, rocky beds which cut their feet. The sun gave them frightful pains in the head, but they were urged on unceasingly. They had little to eat. The trail led through a primeval forest, always upward to where it was cold and wet, and the journey soon became a nightmare. Forty miles of this brought them to Puntabanca. The savages everywhere surrounded the "Americans" eager to see the faces of the first white men ever brought there.

A former Spanish officer at this town gave them second-hand native hats to add to their scanty wardrobe. Then the journey was again taken up. Thousands of people met them at St. Isidro and hooted and jeered at them. The quarters given to Gillmore were filthy and he had to make room for thieves and murderers and all manner of Filipino riff-raff.

Then followed weary marches over Luzon from jail to jail. Filipino officers often brandished daggers over the men, but when these stood bravely without flinching, their bravado flat. At one time there were 600 Spanish prisoners on the march with Gillmore, and these were brutally treated by the Filipinos—"paying off old scores," as the captors explained. While at Vigan, Gillmore was a prisoner.

Mr. Gillmore had just been attached to the gunboat Yorktown when the vessel was ordered to Baler, a town on the eastern coast of Luzon where a small Spanish garrison had been besieged by the Filipinos for a year.



Gillmore and his boat crew lined up on Luzon shore to be shot by the Tagals.

It was the intention of the Yorktown to raise the siege. It was decided to send Ensign Standley and quartermaster Lysac ashore to reconnoiter. On April 11, 1899, a boat with the scouts was sent away from the warship at 4 a. m. in charge of Lieut.-Commander Gillmore. The boat crew was composed of Chief Quartermaster Walton, Sailmaker's Mate Voudoit, Coxswain Ellsworth, Gunner's Mate Nygard, Seamen Rynders, Woodbury, Briscoe and McDonald, and Landsmen Dillon, Morrissey, Edwards and Anderson, and Apprentices Venville and Peterson. The oars were muffled, the boat was steered into a cove and the scouts landed.

The officer thought the Filipinos on guard had been outwitted when suddenly down shed a light over the boat and heavily wooded country, exposing them to view. The boat was dropped gently down toward the open water when suddenly a volley was poured in them by the Filipinos. It was an ambush. Morrissey was shot through the head and killed. Dillon was struck in the eye and killed. Rynders, with his hands on his ears had the fingers of one hand severed, but he kept on rowing. Walton and Voudoit were working the Colt Maxim, when a shot severed the ammunition tape and shattered the box, rendering it useless. McDonald and Nygard fell mortally wounded. Blood was everywhere on the boat and men were falling at their oars.

Gillmore reached for a rifle but a bullet had hit the lock. Venville started to fix it when a bullet went through the flesh of his neck. "I'm hit, Mr. Gillmore," he said. He went on fixing the gun. A second ball plowed through his breast. Another cut a furrow in his forehead. He wiped the blood from his eyes, remarking that he had again been hit. Then finally a ball smashed his ankle, but he had fixed the gun and handed it to Gillmore. This was a boy seven-



LIEUT.-COMMANDER J. C. Gillmore, U. S. N., Executive Officer of the U. S. S. Cincinnati.

Tagal Lieutenant in charge as follows:

"If you have any trouble with your prisoners, bring them back to Baler; we'll then quickly settle them."

Gillmore and his fellow captives knew too well what this meant.

Then they began a march heading for the mountains. Their guards appeared to have completely lost their heads. There was a jabbering rout of men, women and children, as the column of refugees and prisoners was hurried on. While crossing a stream on horseback Gillmore nearly lost his life owing to the ignorance of a leading Filipino whose horse was swept off its feet.

When possible the party made chalk marks on rocks and trees with an arrow pointing in the direction they were going as a guide to the troops in pursuit. In the party was a civilian, an agent for an American brewery, who had been captured in the outskirts of Manila. He took the whole matter as a joke. Everywhere he could find a blank space, he wrote, or had written for him in big white letters, "Drink Blank's Beer on the Road to H——."

Gillmore afterwards learned that these roadside inscriptions greatly aided Col. Hare and his men in tracing the party. The first time Col. Hare saw the bear man's legend upon a rock he exclaimed: "Very well, I will follow Gillmore and his party to H—— if necessary." He came very near doing it.

Finally the party reached the wilds of Luzon. They entered apparently inaccessible chasms. The horses were killed for food and they finally had to crawl on hands and knees in places. On December 15 they reached the pine barrens at the top of the mountain range. Two of the Americans were overtaken with fever. Gillmore begged the Tagal officer to let some one remain behind with them.

The officer finally said if they could not go ahead they would be shot. The Americans looked at one another and they determined to make a last stand, although unarmed. They gathered around the invalids. The officer made a motion with his right arm and they thought their time to die had come. But the Lieutenant was taken suddenly ill with fever and the arm motion was made as he plunged forward to the ground.

After a few days march an order came, presumably from Tino, to execute the prisoners. Then the Lieutenant said his conscience would not permit him to do so. He would, instead, abandon the party to shift for himself. Lieut.-Commander Gillmore believes that the lieutenant's decision was reached for the following reason: He had asked: "The Americans are not Christians?" "Yes, they are," replied Gillmore. "But you never wear crucifixes."

At that Gillmore opened his shirt and showed him his breast. A crucifix had been tattooed there when he was a midshipman. The Tagal was surprised, and instantly crossed himself. Gillmore told him any one could have a crucifix to wear around the neck, but he had endured pain to have the crucifix imprinted in his flesh.

The day they were abandoned they had no breakfast. Being near a mountain torrent they constructed rafts of bamboo and made ready to depart. They went down the river and came upon more savages. They rested overnight, believing that they would surely die in the morning.

Then they heard a yell, and then another in a tongue that was strangely familiar. The yells came from Col. Hare's men who had at last found them. Then there was feasting on bacon,hardtack, bean soup and tea.

On December 18 the entire party set forth on the river journey on rafts and finally reached Aparsi. The first week in January they were in Vigan and soon were again aboard an American warship.

The prisoners, other than Gillmore, during this time earned a little money by teaching classes in English. Then Gillmore and his companions were cheered with hope of release when the Americans bombarded Vigan, 25 miles away. Then began preparations for the flight of the villagers. A reign of terror prevailed among the prisoners. The pass between Vigan and Baler had been fortified and the Filipinos believed it to be impregnable. On December 5, the Americans forced the pass. They were under Col. Hare and Lieut.-Col. Howze. Tino fled to the hills with a handful of men and panic seized all Benqued. In an hour from the receipt of the news of the American victory Gillmore and his companions were taken from the prison and assembled in front of the prison. General Natividad addressed the

## Vault for the Judiciary Department Almost Completed.

It was intended to have moved the valuable records of the Judiciary Department into the fireproof vault just constructed yesterday, but Chief Justice Frear decided that the interior of the vault should first be plastered. The transfer of documents was therefore postponed.

The Chief Justice considered there was danger that insects would work through the seams of the brick walls and attack the contents of the vault. Plastering would prevent this. It has been suggested that an admixture of corrosive sublimate, or other poison, in the plaster would be a still further assurance. There may be danger of insects being introduced in the old wooden cases, which might be averted by some process of fumigation.

There will not be room for all of the court records in the vault, which only occupies the space of a former passageway between the main corridor upstairs and the rear balcony of the Judiciary building. Therefore, first preference in storage will be given to records pertaining to title, such as original wills, the old record books of the Supreme Court back to the foundation of the Hawaiian Judiciary system, etc. If there were means available to provide modern filing cabinets, it would greatly economize space. As it is, the cumbersome old wooden cases are to be placed in the vault. The appropriation is so scrimpy, indeed, that the plastering of the interior has to be done on credit.

An old law prescribed that original wills and documents relating to title, belonging to the county districts, should be sent to Honolulu for safe-keeping. But, as there has not been any fireproof repository for such papers in Honolulu, the law has been treated rather as a dead letter. It will henceforth be respected.

The vault has floor and ceiling of concrete supported with angle-iron. One side and two end walls are of brick, the other side wall being the old party-wall of concrete between the passageway already mentioned and the clerk's office. In view of considerable talk of late about changes in public buildings, the structure is a fairly good makeshift for the present.

## GOVERNOR CARTER MAY BE DELEGATE

The Republican Central Committee received word by the Alameda's mail that Hawaii is allowed six delegates to the Republican National Convention. Formerly this Territory has had but two delegates.

Governor Carter will probably head the delegation at Chicago. He stated yesterday that he would like to go, and this is all the Territorial convention will want to know, doubtless, to make the Governor's election spontaneously unanimous. The convention elected by last year's primaries will be convened for electing the delegates. It has until May 21 to act. Six alternates are also to be chosen.

Besides the Governor, Senator Clarence L. Crabbe and District Attorney R. W. Breckon are mentioned as probable choices. Governor Carter says that, as Governors of big sovereign States go as delegates to National conventions, there could be no impropriety in the delegation of the Governor or the little Territory of Hawaii.

## SCHOOL EXHIBIT MAY GO ALONE

Possibly the only exhibit Hawaii will make at St. Louis will be that of the Board of Public Instruction. Governor Carter, speaking to members of the press yesterday, said he would have a consultation with Commissioner Macfarlane and business men soon after New Year's to decide on the whole matter.

Personally, the Governor was in favor of limiting the exhibit to that of the educational department, which ought in his opinion to bring the entire expenditure within \$5,000. It was a very excellent display and should stand well in the competition for prizes. Besides, as it would have space in the Educational building, the exhibit would be the Territory's "best foot forward."

## SPECIAL SESSION NOT YET A TOPIC

It was arranged yesterday, at a conference held with the Justices of the Supreme Court, by Messrs. Mathewman and Hemenway for the Territory and Hartwell for the Supervisors of Oahu, that the County Act test case should be heard on Wednesday next. This will give about a week of business days before January 4, for rendering a decision.

Governor Carter, when asked yesterday whether a special session of the Legislature would be called should the Act be declared void, answered with the old proverb against crossing a bridge before coming to it. He added that premature conclusions were apt to meet with reversal.

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TUESDAY : : DECEMBER 29

## NO WAR WITH EUROPE.

It appears that Secretary Root is in trouble for making a speech to Philippine veterans in which he predicted that war would soon come between the United States and some foreign power. The veterans talked about the speech outside the banquet hall, much to the embarrassment of the President's war minister and the latter had to make explanations. He had not said "soon," at all. He was only speaking in a "general way." As restated the speech ran along in this vein of glittering platitudes: "When the time comes, as we know it will come some time—we do not know when and we do not know whence, but we know it will come some time—when you (referring to both the army and the navy) are called upon to defend our country, you will do it with mutual helpfulness and comradeship."

This talk of a war between the United States and some European power may be regarded from several points of view. There is quite a strong chance that people interested in building up the Army and Navy to a semi-European status are adopting the tactics of Von Moltke who, whenever he wanted another division recruited, got up in the Reichstag and declared that war with France was at hand. Perhaps, on the other side, the alarmists are sincere in their apprehension of what may come of the Old World scheme of trade combinations against us or of our adhesion to the indefensible Monroe doctrine. But it is well, in going over the whole matter, to recall that the United States has an almost irrefragable guarantee against any serious war in the desire of every European State to secure its aid against frontier enemies. That is to say, a power like Germany may not love us; but in the United States would apply for admission to the Dreibund, thus offering to make it a Vierbund and putting Russia and France into a corner where they could do nothing to prevent an exploitation of the interests of the four-cornered alliance. Or, on the other hand, if the Dreibund were to prove obdurate, Russia and France would gladly welcome the United States into an alliance with them. So either way makes our game—and if not, there remains an Anglo-Saxon Federation against which the outsiders would hesitate to levy war for trade or for any other purpose.

Good statesmanship on the part of this country ought to save it from any serious trouble with Europe without sacrificing an iota of our national honor and dignity.

## MANUAL TRAINING AT PUNAHOU

The engagement of a teacher of manual training at Oahu College should be welcome news to many in this community. There is no place in the world where a sensible and practical course such as this, in which emphasis is laid rather on executive power and the ability to meet every day problems, than on book lore, is more greatly needed than in Hawaii. This want has been filled in not a few cases by individual enterprise; in one instance, a prominent citizen kept the services of a Kamehameha manual training instructor for two years while his son pursued the course; another gentleman has provided his son with lathe and forge and he is justly enthusiastic over the good which the boy has gotten even without instruction; a third who has long been connected with educational work has gathered together at his home a small class of young children whom he has personally instructed and directed. The establishment of this course at the College with a skillful instructor and all conveniences places within reach of every one the kind of a course which has long been a regular part of the best school systems in the East.

When it is remembered that the trustees of the college are going to no small expense in presenting this opportunity not only to its present patrons but to the whole community as well, the enterprise should receive the support that it deserves. If the demand for it in this case is widespread and insistent, the public schools will not be slow in arranging for the same advantages. By patronage and judicious encouragement, all who have children should make sure of the continuance and extension of this vital training of which this community stands in such great need. All citizens who are looking to Hawaii's commercial, industrial and educational advancement should give this proposition substantial support.

Ever since the time when Paul Jones, having served America as a fighting naval captain and France as a sea-commander and chevalier, became Grand Admiral of Russia, the Czar's navy has had a bad name. Jones exposed an enormous amount of corruption in the building and equipment of such vessels and in later years through the Crimean and Russo-Turkish wars, the Russian navy was proved to be much less efficient on the sea than it was on paper. How matters stand now, remains to be seen; but no one would be surprised to find something unexpected the matter with Russian naval vessels in the tests of action.

## DECREASING COTTON OUTPUT.

The steady reduction in the cotton production of the United States in recent years is resulting in vigorous and systematic efforts by European countries to establish a cotton-producing industry in other parts of the world which shall render them independent of the United States for this important staple, which has for many years brought more money into this country than any other single product of the farm or factory. Prior to 1898 the cotton production of the United States steadily increased, and this country became the great cotton producer of the world, supplying fully three-fourths, and in many cases four-fifths, of the world's cotton. In 1898 the crop was the unprecedented figure of 11,199,994 bales, and in 1899 had reached 11,274,810 bales. From that period began a reduction of cotton production, the figures for 1900 being 9,436,416 bales; for 1901, 10,383,422 bales; for 1902, 10,680,681 bales, and for 1903 the Department of Agriculture now announces an estimate of 9,962,600 bales for 1903. The total value of cotton exported from the United States since 1870 is \$7,339,658,392, and from 1890 down to the present time, \$11,237,926,092.

Thus while in nearly all the other great productions of the country the years from 1899 to 1903 have shown a steady advance, that of cotton has shown a steady decline. Coal production, for example, has increased from 226,000,000 tons in 1899 to 261,000,000 in 1902; pig iron, from 13,000,000 tons in 1899 to nearly 18,000,000 in 1902; steel, from 10,500,000 tons in 1899 to 15,000,000 in 1902; copper, from 253,000 tons in 1899 to 286,000 tons in 1902; silver, from seventy million dollars' value in 1899 to seventy-five millions in 1902; gold, from seventy-one millions in 1899 to eighty millions in 1902; wool, from 272,000,000 pounds in 1899 to 316,000,000 in 1902; wheat, from 547,000,000 bushels in 1899 to 670,000,000 in 1902; corn, from two billion bushels in 1899 to two and one-half billions in 1902; while cotton has fallen from 11,274,000 bales in 1899 to an estimated 9,962,600 bales in 1903.

The effect of this reduction in our production of the clothing material for which the world relies almost exclusively upon the United States and the consequent high prices resulting from the decrease of production has been as above indicated, a vigorous and systematic attempt in the European countries having colonial possessions in a cotton climate to establish a cotton-producing industry in those possessions. The English, the French, the Germans, the Portuguese, the Russians, the Belgians—in fact, practically all the European countries having territory with a climate which suggests the practicability of cotton production—are now actively at work attempting to establish cotton-growing industries in some parts of their tropical or subtropical areas. This includes, in the case of England, her colonial possessions in East Africa, West Africa, India, the West Indian Islands, and her possessions on the mainland of tropical America; Germany, her possessions in Africa; Russia, her southern territory, which already produces considerable quantities of cotton; while the Portuguese and Belgian possessions in Africa are also being subjected to careful examination with reference to their cotton-producing possibilities.

## THE LOCAL THEATRICAL FIELD.

The Neill company has not done well this time in Honolulu and will not return. As a show town this city is not what it was in boom days, but it is better than the Neill receipts indicate.

Warde came while the financial tide was ebbing, but had full houses and took away about \$3000 in net profits—but Warde was new. Perhaps even he could not have done so well had he come the next year to repeat his triumphs. Honolulu has just one congregation of play-goers of the better class and that congregation must have variety of actors as well as of plays. In large cities the same star can return annually and find new audiences to greet him but he cannot do it in a small city where there is little change or growth in audiences. Subtracting the natives, Asiatics and some others from this place and what is left is an American and European community of less than 10,000, out of which the play-going proportion must be drawn. This is not much but it is enough to support a short dramatic season providing there are new stars on the stage; but it will not respond to the "same old thing" in the acting line. Good as the Neills are, our people have seen them too often; they want a fresh sensation and would welcome and repay, for next season, the visit of such a company of players as that of Henry Miller, Mansfield or John Drew. We do not doubt that a canvass of the city would result in a manager like Mr. Cohen getting a guarantee for such actors that would satisfy them and leave a profit for him.

The statement comes from San Francisco that the china used at Iolani Palace in the days of Hawaiian Royalty is being imitated there to deceive tourist-buyers here. Very likely this is the case. The manufacture of relics and curios is a business of magnitude the world over, thousands of tons of Waterloo mementos having been made at Birmingham during the past seventy years and American relics of all sorts being turned out in a dozen places, San Francisco included. One cannot be certain of anything but death and taxes. As for the dinner table souvenirs of the Kings and Queens of Hawaii, the Government long ago auctioned off all that were public property and these were distributed in private cabinets throughout the city. It is doubtful if any of them ever found their way into the curio shops or if they did that they stayed there long.

Our unique contemporary, the Honolulu Times, is out with its Christmas number. A subscription to it would have several uses as a holiday gift; it would please the recipient and help the publisher, an elderly lady who has gone into a trying venture with very youthful courage and hopefulness. The Times, a monthly, is unlike any other paper in Honolulu and is always interesting; its editor is one of the most worthy among all the local workers of the craft.

## IN CASE OF SIEGE.

The fact that a fleet carrying only 3000 men can produce a food famine in Honolulu in two weeks shows to what extremes the city and the island may be reduced in case of war and a siege. It is highly pertinent to inquire what Honolulu would do if shut out from communication with the mainland for three or four months? The extremely wealthy would live, of course, but how would the middle and lower classes in the financial scale weather such contingency? The question is a serious one.—Independent.

That is where diversified agriculture comes in. This paper's advocacy of small farming has only included the raising of vegetables as an incident, but if war should be threatened it would be a public duty to plant every available acre of public and private land not required for cattle and fruit, with quick-growing food products and to vastly extend the areas adaptable to taro and rice. This, of course, presupposes an acquaintance with agricultural pests and the means of fighting them; also a community of farmers who could be drawn upon to superintend market-gardening on a great scale. Anything like dependence upon canned food would be futile, especially for the 60,000 Asiatics and the 30,000 helpless Hawaiians. The safety of the Territory from famine would depend either on agriculture or surrender to a blockading force.

Richard Harding Davis's account of the revolutionary movement here in 1893 must have been derived from the essays of Julian Hayne. The view is wholly partisan and biased and is contradicted by the findings of the Morgan commission which went into the matter exhaustively. We note that Minister Stevens is credited with the first and over-prompt recognition of the Provisional Government when, as a matter of historical verity, and as the Morgan report shows, the British Minister Resident, Major Wodehouse, was the first to recognize the new regime. That he tried to back out afterwards, did not alter the fact that he had found the Provisional Government in recognizable shape at the start. As for the "interference" of the Boston's marines, no contemporary local Royalist paper imagined such a thing until days afterwards when they heard from the ex-Queen's lawyer, one of them saying while the revolution was in progress: "Our friends are needlessly alarmed; the United States forces are not interfering in any way."

The manner in which the Advertiser covered the visit of the fleet has won it many compliments from the naval men and the public. No other history of the event need be written; the Advertiser's story, in text and pictures, is the whole thing. It used to be the habit here to dismiss even a revolution with a column or so and there are no newspaper files in the city which contain an adequate account, from day to day as the events occurred, of the revolutions of 1887, 1889 and 1893. In 1895 the press asserted itself against the prevailing conservatism which amounted almost to a censorship and the events of the Wilcox mutiny were "served up fresh." Now every public occurrence is properly reported and the most significant ones find, in the ample space and pictorial facilities of the Advertiser, the only means of reaching the public in the most effective way.

If Japan means to fight Russia, she is losing valuable time. Every week that passes adds to Russia's naval and military strength in the Far East, but does not materially increase that of Japan. The Mikado's fleet remains as it was six months' ago, save for the purchase of two cruisers, but Russia's fleet is being augmented as fast as warships can be sent from the European station and as torpedo boats can be built at Port Arthur. Russian regulars are being shipped into Manchuria by sea and transported there by rail; while the Japanese are merely recruiting comparatively untrained men. If this state of things continues, Russia's position will soon be impregnable; and Japan will have the choice between inviting disaster to her arms or accepting humiliation for her pride.

The need of a naval general staff to collect and digest information is very marked. Ten years ago and less we had the best ships and the best guns of their class in the world; but when the Spanish war came and we bought the New Orleans from England we found, to our surprise, that her Armstrong six-inch guns were nearly equal in power to the American eight-inch guns and that as a cruiser she was superior to some of our own "cracks." We also learned from her the value, in battle, of using smokeless powder.

After that development the Naval Intelligence Bureau of the United States was entitled to a back seat and the time came to consider the advisability of creating a naval general staff in its place.

The Bank of Spain has received a permanent loan of \$10,000. That sum was deposited there under the will of the late Cardinal Espinosa, who bequeathed it to "the first Spanish General landing on United States territory with an army sufficiently strong to avenge the defeats of Cuba and the Philippines." In the meantime the fortunate Bank of Spain is to take care of the \$10,000 and enjoy the increment.

Several species of reptiles, insects and other land crustacea peculiar to Martinique are supposed to have been rendered extinct by the Pelee eruption. Among them is the fer-de-lance, the most dreaded snake of the Antilles. A land crab, small frog (*Hylodes martinicensis*) a scorpion and hairy spider, a lizard and several species of bugs, are also believed to have been exterminated.

The fleet has had a good time, the people have had a shaking up and the value to Hawaii of becoming a naval station is fairly demonstrated.

## THE MAUI JUDGESHIP.

The Advertiser hopes that the Hawaiian Bar Association, which has no higher duty before it than the improvement and purification of the bench, will have something to say about the Maui judgeship when the office becomes vacant—or before, if necessary. Each judicial district of the Territory deserves the ablest and cleanest judge who can be had for the place and no bench should be turned over to the politicians to fill with some one who has earned a job or who, for any reason, they may wish to shelf. An office which has the power of life and death, which can restrain one's liberty and sequester one's estates, ought to be regarded as the most important in the Territory as indeed it is in the extent of its power and the sweep of its authority. A failure to keep that fact in mind has given Hawaii some of the worst judges that ever cursed an American community; and now that the survivors of the first recruitment are about to be turned down, we trust that the Bar Association will see that a higher standard is established for those to follow.

—From Sunday's Daily.

R. W. Shingle returned on the Kinau from a business trip to Waimea, Hawaii.

Col. John McClellan, commandant of Camp McKinley, returned from the Coast in the Alameda.

Dr. L. S. Thompson of Naalehu, Hawaii, called on the Governor yesterday morning, as an old resident of the islands to pay his respects.

In his estimates to Congress the Secretary of the Treasury has submitted an item of \$7000 for quarantine station buildings at Honolulu.

J. Hahakea Barenaba, a fully licensed lawyer, died suddenly at his home, Puunui, Nuuanu, yesterday morning. Some years ago Mr. Barenaba frequently appeared in the higher courts.

Frank L. Hoogs has received a letter of inquiry, which he has referred to the Hawaii Promotion Committee, relative to a visit to the Hawaiian Islands projected by the Mystic Shriners of Cleveland, Ohio.

A conflict between police and sailors was threatened Christmas night. An officer arrested a sailor and the blue-jackets surrounded the station demanding his release. The crowd was dispersed by mounted police.

Father Valentin was presented with a gold watch by members of the newly formed lodge of Hibernians, at Waikiki chapel on Christmas morning directly after the midnight service. W. F. Erving was the spokesman of the presentation committee, whose other members were John Maguire, M. J. Carroll, John Layng, F. D. Creedon, J. W. McDonald, John Sheehan and J. J. Sullivan.

—From Monday's Daily.

Both Pala and Haiku plantations have declared a special dividend of three per cent. It is payable on December 31st.

The monthly meeting of the Missionary Gleaners will be held this afternoon at three o'clock at Miss Yarrow's, 1333 Kinau street.

A. H. Moffit has succeeded Frank Jenner as traveling passenger agent on the Oceanic line. He travels between Honolulu and San Francisco.

Secretary Atkinson expects to receive his commission from Washington on January 6th. He will be sworn in immediately upon its receipt.

A purse of \$345 was collected from among the business houses by Col. Soper for "Diamond Head Charlie." Another check of \$25 will also be sent to him from a local firm as a Christmas gift.

Rev. Alexander Mackintosh is planning to leave in April for an extended visit in England. His church work here will be taken care of by Bishop Bestwick and his helpers during Mr. Mackintosh's absence.

Governor Taft who is to pass through Honolulu on his way to Washington is not on the transport Sheridan. He will probably pass through on either the America Maru January 11th or the Korea which is due January 16th.

Admiral Terry has received no further word from Washington regarding the company of marines to be stationed in Honolulu. The advices fixed their coming at about February 1st and Admiral Terry says there has been no change in these orders.

Judge Robinson granted a divorce to J. T. De Bolt against his wife on the ground of intemperance.

Ernest H. Austin of Hilo has brought suit on a promissory note for \$2553.33 against Wm. T. Paty and wife.

The Attorney General's incidental fund for the Circuit Courts in the six months' bill was exhausted by the Jones trial.

Isaac Noar is said to be a candidate for a place on the Hawaiian delegation to the Republican National Convention in Chicago.

Dr. Goodhue, resident physician at Kalaupapa, returned last night in the Lehua to his post after spending Christmas in town.

H. F. Bertelman has been awarded the contract for building the teacher's cottage for the Boys' Industrial school at Waialae. Several other contracts for which bids were received last week are still under consideration.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Monsarrat leave for their home at Kapapala, Hawaii, in the Kinau today. Mr. Monsarrat attended the Stock Breeders' convention here and contributed a paper to its proceedings which has appeared in the Advertiser.

When the eighteen months' appropriations come into effect the first of the year, Caretaker R. Jay Greene will be allowed money to lay needed curbs in the Capitol grounds. Until they are provided there is nothing to about the lawns. The laying of new walks in the grounds, after being staked out, has been suspended for lack of funds.

Spreckels' bank has paid \$200,000 of the loan money into the treasury.

## LOCAL BREVIETIES.

It is reported that F. M. Brooks will soon remove to China.

Governor Carter kindly remembered his office staff with Christmas boxes yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Wingate Lake celebrate their fifteenth wedding anniversary the day after Christmas.

W. O. Smith yesterday received a cablegram from F. M. Hatch at Washington, saying that the Federal Government would assume the maintenance of Hawaiian lighthouses with the first of the year.

A hub has been formed here, it is said, to send a representative to Japan and, if possible, prevent the extradition of Adachi, the Japanese who could tell who got the money paid by the American procurer for protection from the law.

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## On Shore and Facing Eastward

## THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC offers

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"OGDEN ROUTE"—New Overland Limited.

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## THE MESSAGE OF THE BELLS

BY RALPH TURNER

## I.

Near the portals of a temple where the wealthy Pharisee  
Prays to God, yet worships Mammon with a blind idolatry,  
In the steeple's deepest shadow lying black upon the snow,  
With two babies, famished, ragged, sobbing, crying to and fro,  
Kneel a broken-hearted mother on a moonlit Christmas night,  
Wan and chilled and hunger-haunted, vainly praying for the light;  
For a light that ne'er had glimmered on her shadowed earthly path,  
(For the very God she prayed to seemed to veil His face in wrath)  
While the faith pledged at the altar faltered, halted, drooped and died,  
As the sotish brute she mated drifted drunken down life's tide.

## II.

From the liquor merchant's mansion just across the moonlit street,  
Came the sounds of mirth and music, voice and viol blending sweet;  
And the kneeling martyr murmured: "Lord, they know not what they do,  
Know not that men's souls are bartered for the luring drink they brew;  
Know not that our baby starvelings die like scab-infected sheep,  
In our damp and draughty hovels where their cattle would not sleep;  
Know not life and honor's forfeit to a liquid devil's greed,  
O, kind Lord! have pity! mercy! help us in our direful need!  
Let the Christ descend from heaven—there are wrongs that need redress—  
As of old, O, Heavenly Father, send thy son to save and bless!"

## III.

With a joyous burst of laughter from the mansion 'cross the way  
Came a merry-hearted trio to a waiting double sleigh.  
And the glossy span of silver gray went prancing o'er the snow,  
While the sleigh bells rang out merrily to a chime she seemed to know;  
For their merry jingle, jingle, through the crisp December air  
Vocalized a rhythmic story that beat time to her despair.

"See the jewels how they sparkle in our lady's shell-like ears,  
And her diamond necklace dazzles your dim eyes;  
Ev'ry gem she wears was purchased with a million bitter tears,  
Ev'ry golden setting's heavy with your sobbing and your sighs.  
O, kneel! and thank your Saviour for His mercy and His care;  
For the larder that is empty—for your children who repine—  
For the blows and bitter curses that he wills ye still shall bear.  
Praise Him! for with ancient magic turned He water into wine!  
Turned He men to raging devils with the wine cup's blighting spell;  
Made of womanhood a byword—haunted, glibed and scoffed and scorned,  
Cursed the hapless unborn infant with a heritage of hell—

Is it this for which ye praise Him—this the Christ whom ye have mourned,  
While the choristers carol loudly: "Peace on earth, good will to men."

And the war-born human monsters one another maim and slay,  
If our 'civilized progression' seems to retrograde again;

Lift thine eyes unto the azure, fold thy hands and meekly pray,  
Doubt not he will hear thy pleading for "not e'en a sparrow falls!"

(Save the fowler's gun is ready or the Frost King's lances kill)

And the wind is tempered surely to the shorn lamb as he calls

Vainly for his dam, snow-prisoned, dying by the heavenly will."

## IV.

Thus the jangling bells of discord died upon that Christmas night  
While the kneeling, dying, martyr still kept praying for the light.  
Then the joy bells of the steeple through the solemn midnight rang—  
"Christ is risen—Christ is risen"—thus the sweet-voiced choristers sang.  
And the dying woman heard them as an answer to her prayer,  
With her snow-enshrouded babies closely clasped in her despair.  
While the fleeting spirit listened to the promise ere she died,  
"Christ is risen—Christ is risen"—thus the sweet-voiced choristers cried.

Near the portals of a tavern where the drunken debauchee  
Worships at the shrine of Bacchus with accursed idolatry,  
Lay a maudlin, mumbbling "image of his maker" in the snow—  
Ragged, dirty, bloated libel on God's image here below—  
Debt to the vanished years and shackled slave of appetite,  
Stuttering incoherent curses in the pure air of the night.  
But above the ribald jesting of the city's gilded halls  
Drowning all the drunkards' curses, chimed the sweet-toned steeple bells:  
"Peace on earth; good-will to men!" "Christ is risen, dawn is nigh,  
And the ancient star of promise lights again the eastern sky."

Honolulu, December 23, 1903.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES  
FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—The cruiser New York has sailed for Panama.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—The Dixie sailed for Colon today with six hundred marines on board.

SALONICA, Dec. 28.—Four hundred Macedonians have banded together for an invasion of Turkish territory.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Japan is negotiating for the purchase of the Argentine warships Morenos and Rivadavia building at Genoa.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 28.—A Russian order has been received by packers in Kansas City for 1,500,000 pounds of mess meat to be delivered in San Francisco by January 22. It is supposed that this meat is to be shipped to Port Arthur for the Russian army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—General Reyes, Colombian commissioner, is preparing to close the Legation in this city and return to Colombia. He finds his mission to defeat the canal treaty an impossibility and it is possible that the closing of the legation here may be the signal for hostilities at the isthmus.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 28.—The consensus of opinion in official circles on the situation in the Far East is that the Czar will make concessions and do all in his power to avoid war with Japan. This prediction is made, however, with the saving clause that circumstances may force his hand. It is well known that the Czar will go to extremes to secure peace but Japan and his own councillors may create a situation making it impossible to avoid war.

FORMIDABLE  
BRIEF FILEDThe Mouldy Story  
of Wailuku  
Water.

A brief for defendant has been filed by Kinney & McLanahan in the water controversy of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. vs. the Wailuku Sugar Co. It contains 103 pages. There is a note of complaint in the following passages at the beginning:

"This suit arises upon a bill for an injunction. No other relief is sought or asked for. Any relief, if granted, must be by way of injunction against all or part of the acts of the defendant which are complained of by plaintiff in its bill.

"It is not a proceeding to adjust and determine the rights of the various parties interested in the waters of the Wailuku river.

"It will be noted that the plaintiff has elected to bring proceedings in equity rather than before the Water Commissioner, whose jurisdiction has been made extremely broad in the matter of determining and adjusting conflicting claims to water."

"It is claimed that the first question to decide is: 'Has the defendant gone outside of its rights?' And: 'If it has not, that is all there is to it. The bill should be dismissed.'

"In conclusion the brief submits as a most significant fact that no native, Chinese or Japanese taro growers had connected themselves with this suit. 'They had abundant opportunity to join in, but not one has taken a hand. It clearly marks the character of the suit. It is a suit to break through the defense of the Wailuku plantation and to weaken and cripple it in some way, or other to secure a share of its water.'

LUNALILO ESTATE AFFAIRS.

Judge De Bolt confirmed the reports of George Lucas, master, on the 21st and 22nd annual reports of the trustees of the Lunalilo estate and approved the accounts excepting an overcharge of commissions in the 21st report. The master was allowed a fee of \$100. Receipts of last year, including a balance of \$391,88 at the first, were \$5,996.20 and payments \$45,464.47. A balance of \$322.75 on a debt owed by S. F. Graham, who was formerly in the stables and feed businesses here, was charged to profit and loss. After all of his real estate had been sold under foreclosure, Graham left the country and has not since returned. 'Before leaving,' the report says, 'he stated his intention to return and promised to pay, but there is no longer any use in waiting for him.'

On August 1, 1902, the trustees held: Bills receivable, \$201,518.85; O. R. & L. Co. bonds, 24,000.00; Cash, 3,918.88.

Total, \$229,432.83

On August 1, 1903, they held:

Bills receivable, \$184,070.60; O. R. & L. Co. bonds, 24,000.00; Oahu Sugar Co. bonds, 9,000.00; Cash, 6,529.73.

Total, \$223,599.73

This shows a deficiency from last year of \$5,331.19, which is thus accounted for: Graham loss, \$312,75; loss on note of the late Henry Williams, \$975; balance of expenses for year over receipts, \$173,35. One cause of the excess of expenses was the larger number of inmates at the Lunalilo Home, with a greater proportion of helpless patients, and another the failure to obtain interest on the Schmidt loan of \$35,000 and the Vasconcellos and Silva loan of \$15,000.

The Lunalilo Home last year cost \$13,696.07.

THE LAND COURT.

Petitions for registration land titles have been received in the Land court from the Pulehu, the Kula, the Kalalau, the Kailua and the Makawao plantation companies of Maui, representing a total of 5000 acres. These are the corporations lately organized in connection with the Kihel Plantation Co.'s affairs.

PROBATE MATTERS.

John A. Cummings has petitioned to be appointed administrator of the estate of Kahalewai Cummings, who died intestate leaving land in Paia's value at \$1200.

Judge Robinson has appointed Thomas Paine Harris guardian of the five minor children of himself and wife, Kate S. Harris, without bond.

COURT NOTES.

In the partnership suit of Albert Barnes vs. Charles R. Collins, the defendant by his attorney, William T. Rawlins, has filed an appeal to the Supreme Court from the decree of Judge De Bolt.

Judge Robinson, in accordance with the Supreme Court's decision, has made a decree dismissing the equity suit of Henry Smith vs. Sanford B. Dole, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, and Mary A. S. Rose.

Defendant in the ejectment suit of Cecil Brown vs. J. W. A. Redhouse has filed a bond in \$400 on his motion for a new trial. The appeal is from a directed verdict for plaintiff for possession of the premises, \$300 damages and costs. C. W. Ashford, for defendant.

Judge Robinson set the motion for a new trial of Harrison vs. Magoon et al. for 1:30 p. m. of Dec. 31.

Jury is waived in Sotara Takichi vs. Tatsukichi Honda and Motosuke Mu-

HATCH AT  
WASHINGTONReally Looked for  
a Successful  
Deal.

[Mail Special to the Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—Minister Hatch has been here all the week, a guest at the New Willard. He has made several visits to the Capitol, where he has been in conference with Delegate Kalanianaole and where the two have met with Chairman Hamilton of the House Committee on Territories and with Chairman Foraker of the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico. He has already sent a cable message or two to Honolulu, telling in brief what he has accomplished towards getting Congress to declare that the county act shall not be construed as in violation of the Organic Act of the Territories. A bill to that effect has already been introduced by Delegate Kalanianaole.

The Delegate and Mr. Hatch in their conferences with members of both Houses about the proposed legislation have met with friendly assurances. Their work has largely been to explain the purposes of the proposed act and already the chairmen of both committees, having the legislation in charge, have promised to try to secure a favorable report and a speedy enactment by Congress. The House Committee on Territories held a meeting yesterday for purposes of organization and arrangements have been made to give the Delegate, Mr. Hatch and others influential here in Hawaiian affairs a hearing. It is the purpose at this hearing to make plain to the members of the Territories Committee the purport of the corrective legislation and to show the disastrous results that will otherwise follow the Supreme Court ruling.

"I have hurried to Washington," said Mr. Hatch today at the Capitol, "at a request from Honolulu to come here and try to help the people out of their present difficulty. I was on the mainland taking a vacation, when the request was made of me. I have come and am doing the best I can. Our proposition has been received in kindly manner. As quick as this business is out of the way I intend to go on to New England for a little vacation."

Mr. Hatch has had opportunity here to renew acquaintance with many old friends. He has been received with cordiality on every hand.

PARKER'S PROXY.

Mr. Elmer Dover, the assistant secretary of the National Republican Committee and secretary of Senator Hanna, held the proxy of National Committeeman Parker, of Hawaii, in the meeting just held here, at which it was decided to hold the convention at Chicago June 21.

"Col. Parker cabled to Mr. Hanna a few days ago that he could not be present," said Mr. Dover today. "Mr. Hanna wished me to vote the proxy, authorized by Col. Parker. I had six or seven proxies but distributed the others around among different Republicans, holding the one for Hawaii myself.

"You can tell the people of Hawaii," said he today, "that I voted right on every proposition. I cast the vote of Hawaii for Chicago as the meeting place."

The past week has been a quiet one in Congress. The debate in the Senate on the Cuban reciprocity bill has had few features of interest. The final vote is to be taken the coming week and probably before Christmas the President will sign the bill which will then be the law of the land. Except for the efforts to pass a corrective law for the county act, there has been little activity at the Capitol in which the Territory is interested.

Delegate Kalanianaole has been doing considerable work in connection with the estimates of Mr. Carter, as Secretary of the Territory, which were forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury when he was in New York, and also in connection with the estimates for the Territory generally. He has been preparing statements to present before the Appropriations Committee of Senate and House at the proper time to show the needs of the Territories. These figures for the Territory will reach Honolulu, undoubtedly, before this letter, either by cable or by the Pacific coast papers. The most of them, however, are repeated here as a matter of caution.

GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

Secretary Shaw's estimates show that \$5,000 is asked for salary of the Governor, which Secretary Carter asked should be increased to \$7,500 with the government not wanting to make it impossible for any but rich men to become governor for that hard fighter that usual would have to be made should any important legislation be proposed. However, it is not the intention to allow any important legislation of any character in Congress this winter, except the appropriation bills, and the short session next year will not afford any opportunity to pass general legislation that is the subject of much controversy.

The quotation of Gen. MacArthur on the prospects of a war with Germany, cabled here from Honolulu a day or two ago, has aroused extensive comment in Washington. The prospect that Secretary Root has already considered a demand upon Gen. MacArthur for an explanation is probably known by this time in the Islands.

circuit court judges, making a total of salaries for Hawaii of \$23,500. Mr. Carter asks that the salaries of the judges of the first circuit court be raised from \$2,000 to \$4,000. None of these increases, however, can be made on appropriation bills, in all probability. Separate acts will be necessary. An appropriation of \$3,000 is asked for contingent expenses.

Secretary Shaw also submits an estimate of \$9,200 for the salaries of the United States District Court, presided over by Judge Dole, and for the officers.

An appropriation of \$7,000 is asked for the construction of the building for quarters on quarantine island, Honolulu harbor. This is in connection with the appropriation of \$80,000 authorized by the last Congress. There is asked a lump sum of \$225,000 for the maintenance and ordinary expenses of quarantine stations of the entire country, including of course the quarantine station in Hawaii.

An estimate of \$25,000 is submitted, on recommendation of Secretary of Commerce and Labor Cortelyou, for the maintenance of the existing lights on the Hawaiian Islands. This was forecasted in a cablegram to the Advertiser several weeks ago.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior to Congress will be made public next Monday. It contains quite an extended abstract of the annual report of Governor Dole but makes no specific recommendations, as coming from the Secretary. The recommendations of Governor Dole are repeated in brief.

LILIUOKALANI.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, who was a guest here for several days at the residence of the Delegate from Hawaii, her kinsman, while he was absent in New York, has moved into a private residence of her own, where she proposes to remain most of the winter. She is still pressing her claim for the crown lands, as was indicated in my last letter. She has not at all consulted the delegate about the matter and whatever has been done thus far has been done on her own initiative.

If the matter had been left to him Prince Kuhio would have gladly taken the matter up and done all that he could do, which would probably be the most that could be done by anybody. The fact, however, that lobbyists are connected with the claim as it is now urged, will mean that it will meet the same fate as at the last session of Congress.

Colonel Thornwell Haynes, at Rouen, France, has forwarded to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor the following about the French sugar harvests of 1902-03:

"The official statistics of the French sugar crop of 1902-3 have just appeared. The number of factories in operation was 319, or 13 less than the year before. The average production of the sugar crisis, which compelled manufacturers to offer low prices. The acreage planted decreased nearly 40,000 acres. The average capacity of all the factories was 19,645 tons of beet roots, or about 320 tons each day of twenty-four hours, as against 329 tons in 1901-2 and 298 tons in 1900-01. This average capacity is considerably less than that of German and Austrian factories. The average density of the roots was 8.0, with variations to 8.3 in the Department of Oise and 7.8 in the Departments of Nord, Pas-de-Calais, and Somme. The amount of sugar produced in 1902-3 was 735,708 tons, as against 902,579 tons in 1901-2. The yield of the roots, in refined sugar, in 1902-3 was greater than has ever been known in France, being 12.38 per cent. The previous year it was 11.24 per cent."



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General Agents.

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from New York to Honolulu  
March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN  
AT LOWEST RATES.

For freight rates apply to  
CHAS. BREWER & CO.  
27 Kilby St., Boston,  
or C. BREWER CO.,  
LIMITED, HONOLULU.

## Our Dead Letter Office.

The second annual report of the operations of the dead-letter bureau of Hawaii, under the charge of the postmaster at Honolulu, has been received. The volume of matter handled, 20,973 pieces, shows a slight falling off from the preceding year, perhaps to be attributed to an improved delivery service. A curious and instructive item of this report is that of the 8,424 pieces of matter returned to foreign countries, 3,750 pieces were returned to Japan against 2,229 to the United States. Washington Star.

## Thayer Is Towed.

HOQUIAM, Dec. 14.—The schooner C. A. Thayer, which was stranded on the beach inside the Grays Harbor bar last month while enroute from Honolulu, and was successfully pulled off and taken to Cosmopolis, where she was given an examination, left this morning. The Thayer will go on the drydock there and be given a thorough overhauling, as it is thought her timbers are pretty badly strained.

## Sugar on Kauai.

The following sugar on Kauai, ready for shipment, is reported by Purser Friel of the W. G. Hall: K. S. M., 1500 bags; V. K., 800; W. 500; Mak., 832; G. & R., 422; P., 1755; H. M., 2300; K. P., 700.

CHRITSMAS  
EXECUTIVE  
CLEMENCY

Fred Wood, the negro sentenced by Judge Kalua on June 8, 1901, to life imprisonment for stealing and breaking a safe on Maui, receives executive clemency from Governor Carter this Christmas morning in the form of commutation of his sentence to ten years. Wood escaped from jail on Maui and again broke loose from the penitentiary gang working at the Makiki quarry in Honolulu. On the latter occasion he stood off the police with a pistol when brought to bay on Punchbowl and was only captured with a gunshot wound in the head. Public opinion extenuated his desperate breaks for liberty, from consideration of the hopeless nature of his sentence.

Kakalo, sentenced at the Maui Circuit Court on June 14, 1892, to 20 years for murder and another five years for manslaughter, has his sum total of durance commuted by the Governor to 21 years.

Charles Pendia, sentenced at the Third Circuit Court, Hawaii, on April 4, 1895, to 20 years for murder in the second degree, has his term commuted to 15 years.

## TESTING THE COUNTY ACT.

(The Official and Commercial Record.)

The case brought by Treasurer Kepokal to test the County Act has died on the threshold of the court, on the ground that, as Treasurer, he has no legal authority to bring the suit. There can be no doubt that if he had brought the suit in his capacity as a tax payer, he would have had a standing in court, and it seems to be drawing the line rather fine to say that the man who pays the taxes has an interest in their disposition, while the man who has the responsibility of their care and disposition has not. However, there is considerable in connection with the case which does not appear on the surface. The case was brought without the knowledge or consent of either the Governor or the Attorney General, against another co-ordinate department of the government, and it was proposed to pay private counsel for this work, at the public expense.

On general principles this proceeding was out of order and, if unobjectionable, would have established a bad precedent. If any head of a department of the government can at his own sweet will, without the knowledge or approval of any one else, start suits against other government officers, employing private counsel at public expense, so to do, the door will be open wide for a Kilkenny series of law suits, with unlimited graft for attorneys who are in need of fees. The fourteen members of the legislature who were turned into lawyers by a magic wave of the hand would speedily follow up the scent and the calendars of the courts would soon be overflowing with official suits and cross suits, while retainer receipts could be used as paper currency, taking the place of clearing house certificates, which are used as temporary stop gaps during hard times in the Eastern States.

All suits to settle legal questions between departments should be undertaken only upon full knowledge of the Governor and through, or with the approval of the Attorney General. Any other course will lead to confusion and unwarranted expense.

In view of the failure of the Kepokal case to furnish the desired test of the county act, on its merits, the Bar Association has again taken the matter up, formulated a case, and with the approval of the Governor and the Attorney General a Quo Warranto petition has been filed, which will bring up all the general objections which are urged against the County Act.

The meat of the proceeding is the allegation that the County Officers do not hold their offices legally, because the act is invalid, four grounds being alleged, viz:

1. That the organic act provides that public boards shall be appointed by the Governor, while the Board of Supervisors is elected.

2. That the act takes away from the territorial officers certain public works specifically entrusted to their care by the Organic Act, and transfers them to certain newly created county officers, thereby nullifying the terms of the Organic Act.

3. That the act deals with more than one subject, both in its body and in its title, which is prohibited by the Organic Act.

4. That the act did not pass on an aye and no vote upon its third reading, as required by the Organic Act.

It is believed that the Supreme Court will give this case right of way and render a prompt decision. This will clear the atmosphere and let the community and the government know where it stands.

SAILOR STANDS  
UP WRONG MAN

A couple of blue jackets approached Mounted Officer Bortfelt yesterday and endeavored to negotiate the sale of a valuable watch for \$8. Bortfelt at the time was in citizen's clothes. He asked the intending seller several questions about the timepiece. The other blue jacket tried to dissuade his comrade from making a bargain. Attached to the watch was a Hawaiian coin box. Officer Patenapa was haled by Bortfelt and upon his approach the blue jacket with the watch attempted to get away. When taken in hand by Patenapa, the blue jacket wanted to fight Bortfelt. On taking him to the station a warrant was found there for him for having overstayed his leave.

## MANY DIALECTS IN ONE.

Ascum—What sort of a hybrid creature is that butler of yours?

Roxley—I give it up. Why?

Ascum—When I called to see you the other day and asked what time I might catch you at home he said, "at half-past two, sah."—Philadelphia Press.

THREE FIGHTS,  
EACH A DRAW

A large crowd witnessed three rattling good boxing bouts at the Favorite Hall last night. In each fight a sailor was pitted against a Honolulu man, putting up a stiff fight, and in each case the decision given was a draw. The platform was well arranged and in first class condition for fighting.

In the first event a sailor named Gordon, from the battleship Wisconsin, met Medeiros, the Portuguese who sometime ago put up a very good fight at the Orpheum. The Portuguese had the advantage in weight and immediately commenced rushing tactics. The sailor met these cleverly and gave Medeiros some very severe punishment. Very quickly Medeiros' right eye was put out of business. It was four rounds of very good fighting and the referee's decision of a draw satisfied the crowd.

In the second event Castro, the Guam boy who is known as the "Telephone Wonder," was matched against Hummelback, a sailor from the cruiser Raleigh. The Guam boy was the lighter of the pair and his opponent was mass of muscles. The Telephone man opened the bout with rushes and taking his cue from these the sailor met them squarely and got in some severe body blows. The sailor's long, swinging left frequently found the body of Castro and although the latter had the best of the first round the sailor had the advantage for the remaining rounds. The last round was of the whirlwind order, the sailor frequently rushing his man to the ropes and inflicting tough punishment.

Despite this the referee, a sailor against whom there was much complaint during the first three rounds, called the fight a draw. Many considered that the sailor should have been given the decision but the crowd let the matter go in a good-humored way.

The big event of the night was the bout between Huihui, the Kakaako man who in times past has given severe beatings to soldiers Latham, De Lille, and others at the Orpheum, and Jim Sherlock, a sailor very handy with both feet and hands. The crowd had awarded the fight to Huihui before the event had started but the clean work

of the sailor and his frequent execution on the native soon showed the crowd that they were wrong and that if Huihui won the fight he would know on the finish that he had met a man of about his own calibre.

The first round was an even break but in the fifth or six rounds following the sailor seemed to lose his speed. Huihui made frequent rushes, going after Sherlock's wind and head. The sailor met many of these with a duck that saved him. Huihui became overconfident in the seventh and commenced a game of fooling.

This gave the sailor time to get his second wind and from that time to the end of the tenth the work was very lively and as much to the credit of Sherlock as to Huihui. Sherlock got in some heavy punches to Huihui's head. In the ninth Sherlock claimed a foul. This was not allowed and his seconds and others attempted to get into the ring to stop the fight but the strong arms of watchful police and others prevented this and the sailor waved back his followers and continued the fight. The tenth was at intervals very fast. The sailor landed the most times, and landed clean. He got to Huihui's head on several times and had the fight lasted longer might have got a decision. Huihui did most of the leading but it is doubtful if he landed more times than the sailor and the latter's work was so clean that Referee Gordon's decision of a draw satisfied everyone.

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More Curios to Buy  
Here Than in Any  
Other Port.

"I have been all over the world, in ports where the curious things on sale attract one at every hand," said a pettymouth of the Wisconsin yesterday, "but I have never been in a port like Honolulu where I have really found so many things that I wanted to buy to send away to my friends."

The officer at the time had his hands and arms full of packages and was still engaged in a shopping tour.

"If all the men have been at it like me your merchants will have little cause for complaint that the season has not been a fair one financially."

"I have taken quite a fancy to the large number of Hawaiian curios that are offered here," he continued. "The mats, hats, strings of shells, beads, and other trinkets, have a wide variety and at the Christmas season a stranger can hardly pass them by."

Joseph Jefferson caught a trespasser fishing in his well-stocked lake on his Louisiana farm, the other day. The venerable actor went up to him and called his attention to the fact that he was fishing in a private preserve, in violation of the law. The stranger smiled, "You are mistaken, sir," he replied; "I'm not catching your fish; I'm feeding them. I haven't landed one, and my bait's nearly all gone."

General Young, Chief of Staff, has submitted to Secretary of War Root a new plan for the organization of the army. A new division of the Pacific will be created to include California, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Alaska and Hawaii.

NO LIGHTS  
TO SPAREWhy the Petitioners of  
Diamond Head Must  
Wait a While.

With regard to the petition of Judge Dole, Samuel Parker, H. Holmes and Henry E. Highton to the Superintendent of Public Works, praying for electric lights in the Diamond Head section, the following communication was given out yesterday by Governor Carter:

Department of Public Works, Honolulu, T. H., December 24th, 1903. Hon. Geo. R. Carter, Governor, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: As the request for the installation of three electric lights around the base of Diamond Head was made to this Department in the form of a petition, signed by several prominent citizens, it seems to me that it would be advisable to reply to same through the newspapers.

Urgent necessity for additional electric lights beyond the termination of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company's line on the Waikiki road, as well as in many other districts of Honolulu, is fully appreciated by this Department, but at the present time the generators located at the Nuuanu valley station are operated to their fullest capacity and some of them are overloaded at all times, and we are also renting extra current for arc and incandescent lights at a monthly expense of approximately \$500.

The Nuuanu electric power plant consists of a number of small units which have been added from time to time as required, and if these were replaced by one larger generator, the efficiency of the station would be greatly increased, and with further development of the water power, which could be done at slight expense, this station would have ample capacity to furnish current for all Government lights at present in use, as well as about 25 per cent additional, and the station could be operated without any further expense.

Specifications were drawn up in the Public Works Department and plans made for a new generator and water wheel for the Nuuanu station, but, owing to the provisions of the County Act, it was deemed inadvisable to proceed with this installation, but there is no question that a great saving could be made in the operating expenses of the electric lighting department, should the county find it possible to take up this work, and I should be very glad to turn over any information and data in this office to the Board of Supervisors.

Very respectfully,  
(Signed) C. S. HOLLOWAY,  
Superintendent of Public Works.

## WHOSE FAULT IS IT

A Local Occurrence That Will Interest Many Readers in Honolulu.

If, when a fog horn warns the mariner to sheer off the coast, he still hugs the shore and wrecks upon it, whose fault is it? If the red switch light it up and the engine driver deliberately pulls ahead and pitches into another train, blame the driver. If a careless workman will in spite of warning try to find out how many teeth a buzz saw has, and the saw tries to find out how many fingers the workman has, blame the workman, not the saw. If a sick man knows that a certain medicine is doing him good, and he carelessly neglects to use it, blame the man, not the medicine. If Honolulu people who have kidney complaint and backache will not take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills when they are indorsed by scores of citizens, blame the people, not the indorsers. Read this indorsement:

Mr. John E. Bush of Punchbowl st., this city, is attached to the Hawaiian Interpretation staff at the Supreme Court. He says: "I had kidney trouble, and, acting on the recommendation of a friend, who had tried you invaluable remedy, I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They were just as beneficial to me as they had been to my friend. It is well the virtues of these pills should be made known, for they really are an excellent medicine for kidney trouble."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

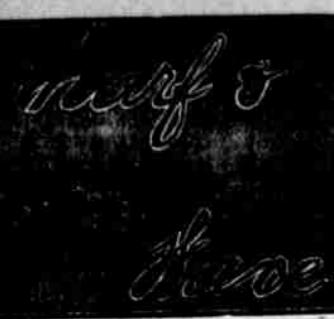
RELIEF AFTER SIX YEARS.—Mrs. M. A. Clark, of Timberville Range, N. S. W. Australia, writes: "I wish to inform you of the wonderful benefit I have received from your valuable medicine. I suffered from a severe cough for six years and obtained no relief until I took Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. One bottle cured me and I am thankful to say that I have never had the cough since." Make any use of this letter that you like for the good of any other poor sufferers." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

SORE HANDS  
Red, Rough Hands, Itching  
Burning Palms and Painful  
Finger Ends  
ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

## Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and cracked hands in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, and too frequent application, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic remedies which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to return to any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the



## BOUNTY ON SUGAR

### Collector Stackable Re- ceives New Ruling.

ARRIVED.  
Thursday, December 24.

U. S. N. Transport Solace, Singer, from San Francisco, at 6 a. m.

Friday, December 25.

Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Kauai, Naupoo, Punaluu and Honolulu at 5:30 a. m. with 2234 bags sugar 3 boxes fruit, 30 head cattle, 1 donkey.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Kukuhale at 8:25 p. m. with 25 packages sundries.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Ahukini at 5 a. m. with 6450 bags sugar.

Stmr. Waialeale, Piltz, from Ahukini and all Kauai ports at 6:19 a. m. with 25 bars iron, 3400 bags sugar, 23 packages sundries.

S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, from San Francisco at 8 a. m.

Saturday, December 26.

S. S. Nevadan, Weedon, from San Francisco at 7 a. m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports at 11 a. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Napala, from Lanai, Maui and Molokai ports, due.

Am. bark General Fairchild, McCarran, 85 days from Newcastle at 10 a. m.

Am. bark Encore, Palmgren, 64 days from Newcastle, at noon.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins from Island ports at 6 p. m.

Sunday, Dec. 27.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai, at 4:30 a. m. with 4474 bags A sugar, 1500 bags B sugar, 24 bds. hides, 22 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Maui, Bennett, from Kahului, at 5 a. m.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Rodman, from Pearl Harbor, at 5 p. m.

Monday, Dec. 28.

Am. stmr. Argyll, Gilboy, from San Francisco, at 9:30 a. m.

O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Rinder, from the Orient, at 8:15 a. m.

Am. sp. Henry Villard, Schaub, 67 days from Newcastle, at 12 m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports at 7:30 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Thursday, December 24.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports at 5:30 p. m.

U. S. Naval Collier Pompey, for Guam and Cavite at 3:30 p. m.

U. S. Naval Collier Nan Shang, for Guam and Cavite at 6 p. m.

Sunday, Dec. 27.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Rodman, for Pearl Harbor, at 2 p. m.

Monday, Dec. 28.

O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Rinder, for San Francisco, at 6 p. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kapaa, Anahola, Kilauea, Kalihiwai and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Waimea, Kekaha, Hanamau and Ahukini, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pedersen, for Honolulu, Kaanapali, Lahaina, Maalaen, Honokaa and Kukuhale, at 5 p. m.

U. S. N. transport Solace, Singer, for Guam and Manila, at 2:30 p. m.

Schr. Mol Wahine, for Kohala, at 3 p. m.

### PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per U. S. N. Transport Solace, December 24, from San Francisco, for Honolulu: Carpenter B. D. Pender, wife and child, Mrs. Maud A. H. Dismukes and child, through for Manila: Mrs. J. A. Merritt, Pay Clerk D. H. Garrison, Pay Master E. W. Bonnafon, Civil Engineer E. L. Parsons.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, Dec. 27.—J. Nevin, Miss E. Hardwick, H. Jaouen, Akana Espinda, C. S. Ana, C. P. Thurston and 33 deck.

Per stmr. Maui, from Kahului, Dec. 27.—Lam Poo, Chang Chung, Ah Hoo, Akai, Aha, Ah Young, Mrs. J. K. Hanuna, Mrs. M. Hanuna, Mrs. J. P. Cooke, J. L. Fleming, J. B. Castle, Miss Sheffield, S. E. Kellin, Miss H. Pickard, C. W. Baldwin, Miss Seabury, Geo Wing Sing, Judge Kahulelio, J. O. Carter, Jr., Mrs. Molony, D. K. Kauhalelio and wife, C. Fetzlaff, Geo. H. Dunn, A. O. Stevens.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Kauai, Dec. 28.—Wm. Turnbull, F. F. Prescott and 1 deck.

Departed.

Per stmr. Mikahala, for Kauai port, Dec. 24.—W. W. Denham and wife, S. N. Hundley, W. F. Reynolds, M. E. Mauna and wife, P. Coyne, William Goodwin.

### Shipping Notes.

The Mikahala sailed last evening for Kauai ports.

The Mauna Loa will sail at noon today as usual.

The crew of the J. B. Thomas was discharged yesterday.

The Solace lost her starboard anchor while coming into the Pacific Mall dock yesterday.

The bark Kauilani was towed into port yesterday morning. She brought a small cargo from San Francisco.

The Maui brought the following cargo from Kahului: 5000 bags sugar, 110 bags corn, 166 bags paiai, 17 hogs, 199 bags sundries.

The schooner Aloha sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu on December 21.

The bark Williscott, which is chartered to carry sugar from Honolulu to Delaware Breakwater next year, put into Stanley, Falkland Islands, this month, in distress. She was enroute from Philadelphia to San Diego with a cargo when an accident occurred which required her to go into some port for repairs. Her topmast heads and rudder were damaged.

## CHRISTMAS IN PRISON

### The Day's Observances Out on the Reef.

One of the most successful and impressive Christmas celebrations which took place in Honolulu during the past week was undoubtedly that held at Oahu Penitentiary on Friday morning. The inmates of that grim institution "on the reef" were in the best of spirits and for one day had thrown away the troubles and worries of life so that nothing should mar the glory of the celebration.

The first surprise of the day occurred at 9 o'clock in the morning when three of the long term prisoners were called up to the prison office and Warden Henry presented them, as a Christmas gift, with a commutation of their sentences which he had secured from the Governor. A particular interest was attached to this incident, as one of the recipients of the Executive's clemency had the sympathy of all his fellow prisoners, and warm were the handshakes and sincere congratulations received by Fred Wood during the day. One of the prisoners expressed the prevailing sentiment when he said: "I should not feel a bit happier if it had happened to me."

The religious meeting, under the united auspices of the Seventh Day Adventist church, the Y. M. C. A., the Salvation Army and the Peniel Mission, was for many, an occasion to be long remembered. Thanks to the kindness of Warden Henry an elaborate program had been arranged and it was carried out beautifully. The prisoners to the number of 265 were seated underneath the beautiful kamani tree of 125 feet span, which is situated in the middle of the prison yard and as it has been said, it really seemed as if God's love and mercy were seeking for expression in that stately tree, with its out-stretching branches, as if to enfold them in pardoning grace. Rev. J. H. Behrens of the Seventh Day Adventist church, presided and at 10:30 after mutual greetings had been exchanged, opened the services by giving out the hymn, "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing," which was sung by all. The beautiful story of Christ's nativity was then read from the second chapter of Luke by five prisoners, in Hawaiian, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese and English respectively. After an eloquent prayer had been offered by Mr. Colcord, one of the prisoners advanced towards the visitors and, in behalf of his comrades, thanked them for their kindly interest, and welcomed visitors, and offered them the prisoners' Christmas greetings.

Little Hazel Lyle and Lorene Colcord sang a pretty duet and Master Teddy Tracy convulsed his audience with a graphic description of the boy expecting Santa Claus. Miss Vera Behrens recited some Bible verses accompanied with song, which were very much appreciated. A duet, "My Father Knows," was sung by Mrs. Behrens and Mrs. Lyle, and later the two ladies, in company with Rev. J. H. Behrens and Mr. Colcord, contributed the beautiful quartette, "The Sweet Bye and Bye."

The hit of the day, however, was scored by Miss Maud E. Paty, in her recitation, "Annie and Willie's Prayer." With a fine diction and almost dramatic delivery, Miss Paty succeeded, innocently of course, in shattering into fragments all the time-honored rules and traditions of the prison. Nothing is said in the "Rules Governing Prisoners" about what should be done or left undone when their feelings have been stirred to such a pitch of enthusiasm that it needs an outlet of expression, probably because such an occurrence had not been foreseen, but it has always been taken for granted by the prisoners that if they do not desire to pay a visit to that mysterious place of solitary confinement known as the "dark cell" they had better wait until they are in the Orpheum or the Opera House if they desire to make any noisy demonstration. However that may be a storm of applause greeted Miss Paty at the conclusion of her recitation to the amazement of Warden Henry, which, however, was quickly transformed into a pleasant smile, and the utter consternation of Deputy Kama.

The people of Manua, "are the most tractable and orderly of the Samoans of our possession, and in my opinion some small recognition of these qualities would have a good effect"—Washington Star.

### Newspaper Hurt.

At Yen, a Chinese boy, aged about eleven, in endeavoring to make a few extra Christmas pennies, visited the Kentucky selling papers. While on the berth deck he slipped and fell in the forward hold, striking a hatch grating about twenty feet down. He was immediately carried to the sick bay and prompt medical attendance was given by the ship's physicians, who discovered that the boy was only slightly bruised and in an hour was able to go home with his father who was notified of the accident.—The Open Door.

"The only trouble with your magazine," remarked the purchaser, "is that you don't publish enough fiction." "Great Scott, man!" replied the over-worked editor, "you evidently don't read our advertising pa'er, yes, I've thought so, too, at times!"—Cincinnati Times-Star.

## THANKS TO ROOSEVELT

### Samoans Want the President to Aid Them.

Assistant Secretary Darling of the Navy Department has submitted to the President a report received from Commander Underwood, commandant of the naval station at Tutuila, Samoa, transmitting a petition addressed to the President of the United States by the Manua district governor of Manua, extending thanks for everything done by the United States government for the people of Samoa.

"In past years," says the native governor, "Samoa dwelt in the darkness, and bloodshed arose; but now the sun comes forth; all people dwell in friendship and observe the benefice of the government of the United States in the laws and all orders, which have created peace and blessings among all men—there is protection when we dwell under the flag of the government of the United States of America."

"Many evil customs have grown in Samoa since heathen times, with ignorance in years gone by, because there was no instruction in civilized ways and wise methods, such as practiced under your authority and the government of the United States of America, in that there is not another great power which can protect such honor."

"We desire to represent to you our request. Let it be the pleasure of your excellency and the government of Samoa to continue in that way toward this part of Samoa; instruct the present generation in wise subjects."

"There are now in this portion of eastern Samoa, Manua, between 400 and 500 children who are ignorant of their rights. We are endeavoring to teach them at the present time, and we desire some assistance from your excellency and the government where we are unable to help ourselves."

"We want a teacher to instruct the children; we also require assistance in completing the roof of the school house and other things necessary for the building, and school requisites, according to wise methods—such as carried out in other places under the authority and the flag of the government of the United States. May you live."

Commander Underwood says he is quite in accord with the district governor in his desire to have a teacher for the instruction of the children, but he recommends that action on the request for pecuniary assistance in completing and equipping the school house, estimated at about \$250, be held in abeyance until the district governor has written assurance that the school is to be public and not denominational, and the high chiefs of the islands of the Manua group have signed the deed conveying the islands to the United States. Should the conditions be fulfilled, Commander Underwood recommends that the requisite assistance be provided.

"The people of Manua," says Commander Underwood, "are the most tractable and orderly of the Samoans of our possession, and in my opinion some small recognition of these qualities would have a good effect"—Washington Star.

### Washington Beauty Show.

The Countess Cassini, daughter of the Russian ambassador, is a conspicuous figure in the 12 o'clock F street parade. She reserves her gorgeness, unlike a good many other girls, for that other promenade of the afternoon on Connecticut avenue, and appears "downtown" in a short plaid skirt, fur jacket and a Russian style of toque—a thing of fur and wings.

Little Hazel Lyle and Lorene Colcord sang a pretty duet and Master Teddy Tracy convulsed his audience with a graphic description of the boy expecting Santa Claus. Miss Vera Behrens recited some Bible verses accompanied with song, which were very much appreciated. A duet, "My Father Knows," was sung by Mrs. Behrens and Mrs. Lyle, and later the two ladies, in company with Rev. J. H. Behrens and Mr. Colcord, contributed the beautiful quartette, "The Sweet Bye and Bye."

The hit of the day, however, was scored by Miss Maud E. Paty, in her recitation, "Annie and Willie's Prayer." With a fine diction and almost dramatic delivery, Miss Paty succeeded, innocently of course, in shattering into fragments all the time-honored rules and traditions of the prison. Nothing is said in the "Rules Governing Prisoners" about what should be done or left undone when their feelings have been stirred to such a pitch of enthusiasm that it needs an outlet of expression, probably because such an occurrence had not been foreseen, but it has always been taken for granted by the prisoners that if they do not desire to pay a visit to that mysterious place of solitary confinement known as the "dark cell" they had better wait until they are in the Orpheum or the Opera House if they desire to make any noisy demonstration. However that may be a storm of applause greeted Miss Paty at the conclusion of her recitation to the amazement of Warden Henry, which, however, was quickly transformed into a pleasant smile, and the utter consternation of Deputy Kama.

Eloquent addresses were delivered by Rev. J. H. Behrens, Ensign Underhill, S. A., and John M. Martin, chairman of the Y. M. C. A., and some pertinent remarks upon "Peace and good will toward men" were made by C. L. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Hadley, A. E. Lutz, W. T. Paty, Mr. Burgess, Mrs. H. C. Lyle, Mrs. Behrens and Miss Howland, and others.

A quartet of prisoners sang very touchingly "When the day of life is dawning," and after another recitation by Master L. Ferguson the Oahu Prison-Glee Club sang the carol, "Ike ia ka anela" and as an encore surprised everybody present with a beautiful Hawaiian melody, in which the uninitiated could only catch the words "Aloha," and "Happy New Year," but which was much appreciated nevertheless. By the way, both songs were composed last year by a prisoner, now discharged, and a member of the Salvation Army.

Benediction pronounced by Rev. J. H. Behrens brought this unique service to a close, but just as the company prepared to separate a prisoner stepped forward and taking advantage of a temporary suspension of the rules, proposed that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Behrens, the Y. M. C. A. and the Salvation Army, which was carried unanimously.

At 1 o'clock a bountiful feast, provided by Warden Henry, was served. It consisted of roasted pig, Hawaiian style, stewed beef, taro, sweet potato, oranges, bananas and candy, and no need to say that full justice was done to it.

Dickens has said, in one of his impulsive sketches, that "The man must be a misanthrope indeed, in whose breast something like a joyful feeling is not roused—in whose mind some pleasant associations are not awakened—by the recurrence of Christmas." The least that can be said of this year's Christmas celebration at Oahu penitentiary is that whatever may have been inside those grim walls on Friday last one thing is certain, that there were no misanthropes there, and nothing but joyful feelings existed in the breasts of its inmates.

JOHN. M. MARTIN.

## Sale To Liquidate Copartner- ship of Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company.

The copartnership known as the Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company, composed of George W. Macfarlane, E. C. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, having been dissolved by the death of E. C. Macfarlane, February 16th, 1902, for the purpose of finally liquidating and closing the said copartnership with the consent of the survivors thereof, the undersigned, George W. Macfarlane, Fred W. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, executors, and Florence B. Macfarlane, deceased, duly appointed, qualified and acting, having filed a certain verified petition in the matter of the said Estate of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased, in the Circuit Court in and for the First Judicial Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, in which the matter of the said estate then was and now is pending, before the Honorable George D. Gear, Second Judge of said Circuit Court, sitting at Chambers, and made returnable before the said Honorable George D. Gear, as said Judge, on Monday, November 16th, 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, and the said petition having been duly heard and granted by said Honorable George D. Gear, as said Judge, on the said date last aforesaid, and the said Honorable George D. Gear, on November 24th, 1903, having duly signed an order, judgment and decree granting the prayer of said petition, and, on December 1st, A. D. 1903, having also signed an order modifying and amending the said order, decree and judgment, as by reference to the said petition and orders, on file in said Circuit Court, and to all the proceedings relative thereto, said orders fully and at large appear.

Now therefore: Under the law and the proceedings and each of them a